

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

London, Tuesday, May 14, 1996

No. 35,210



Mr. Yeltsin applauding Monday as the All-Russian Television and Radio Company celebrated the anniversary of its first news broadcast.

Yeltsin's Admen Use the Benefits Of Incumbency

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin took a running head start last week on the election law that prohibits presidential candidates from advertising on radio, television or billboards before May 15.

Beginning last Thursday and throughout the long Victory Day holiday, his campaign flooded the airwaves with gauzy television commercials featuring World War II veterans reminiscing fondly about their past and hinting darkly about the future.

In one of them, a sad-eyed veteran looks straight into the camera and says wistfully, "I just want my children and grandchildren to finally savor the fruits of the victory we fought for and that they didn't let us enjoy."

"They" is a not-so-subliminal reference to Communists.

In his uphill battle to win re-election, Mr. Yeltsin, 65, is using all the privileges of incumbency — including his government's virtual monopoly on electronic media — to brood election rules in his favor.

In contrast to the Communists, who so far have not bought any advertising time on the networks and rely on old-style rallies, leafleting and canvassing, the Yeltsin campaign has commandeered all the best free-group research, direct mailings, polling data, political consulting and advertising expertise money can buy.

The president's advisers even solicited the advice of Sir Tim Bell, the British public relations

See YELTSIN, Page 12

Food Crisis Worsens in North Korea, Experts Say

As Economy Sags, Western Aid Agencies Issue 'Special Alert'

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Hunger in North Korea is growing more intense as the country's economy continues to deteriorate, so that malnutrition could become widespread in the coming months, some experts say.

In the latest sign of the country's crisis, the World Food Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on Monday issued a joint "special alert" about the food shortages in North Korea.

"The food supply is becoming increasingly desperate," the alert declared, and it warned that without emergency food imports "the consequences are likely to be devastating for large segments of the population."

"There are some cases of malnutrition, but it is not widespread at this time, as far as we can tell," Trevor Page, the country director for the World Food Program, said by telephone from the organization's office in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital. "However, with levels of rations that are now being distributed, malnutrition will develop and become widespread in the coming months unless there are substantial food aid shipments."

Officials from the United States, Japan and South Korea are now meeting in South Korea to discuss policy toward the North. Diplomats say they are expected to agree on a package of assistance to the North, on condition that the North agrees to President Bill Clinton's proposal last month for four-party peace talks involving both Korea and the United States and China.

North Korea, the world's last Stalinist state, remains virtually sealed off from the rest of the world.

But many Western diplomats, business executives, academic experts, and visitors to the country say there are growing signs that the economy is deteriorating.

Even in Pyongyang, which has by far the best standard of living in the country, visitors say that power outages are now routine and water is often cut off for much of the day.

Some Western diplomats and military officials worry that North Korea's economic crisis could make it unpredictable or even lead it to attack South Korea and the U.S. forces there.

The American ambassador to South Korea, James T. Laney, warned in a speech Saturday of "serious risks," including the possibility that "the North may look for other ways of using the only remaining asset it possesses which commands international respect — its military might."

Mr. Laney, in a speech that seemed to signal a shifting direction in American policy, suggested that the old approach of simply emphasizing deterrence against North Korea's attack is no longer sufficient. Now, he said, deterrence must be augmented by inducements to get North Korea to cooperate with the West.

North Korea's economy had been deteriorating for years and was further devastated by widespread flooding last year. Rations have already been halved, and experts say that some peasants are relying heavily on wild grasses and roots.

Foreign assistance, which eased the shortages over the winter, is coming to an end. Foreign shipments averaged about 50,000 tons of grain a month since late last year, but dropped to 12,000 last month and are continuing to decrease.

Some analysts have suggested that the hunger could lead to a revolt or to the disintegration of the Communist system, and there have indeed been a growing number of North Koreans who risk being shot by sneaking across the border into China. But visitors say they have seen no sign of political unrest in North Korea, which remains perhaps the most tightly controlled society in the world.

"Although food shortages are all over, there are no signs that this will cause the political collapse of the country," Mr. Page said.

World's Airlines Set Up an Auction Block in Cyberspace

By Adam Bryant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For Ernie Altwater, April 30 was a banner day. In an auction at American Airlines' site on the World Wide Web, he submitted a bid of \$475 for two first-class, round-trip tickets from California to Connecticut.

He won, and calculated his savings off the full fare at \$3,701. "I was in seventh heaven," he said.

While many companies offer goods or services on line using what are, in effect, electronic bill-

boards or catalogues, the auctions and special promotions that airlines are offering on the Web take digital commerce to the level of a cyberspace bazaar. No two airlines are pursuing exactly the same strategy, but the industry's rush to cash in on the Internet is in full flight.

The airlines have come to believe that the network offers a rare opportunity to lower costs and increase revenue. By providing flight information on line, for instance, carriers hope to reduce calls to their toll-free numbers and get by with a smaller telephone reservations staff.

If travelers book and buy tickets by computer,

the airlines save on commissions to travel agents. With silent auctions and last-minute fare deals handled through electronic mail, the airlines see a chance to cheaply advertise and sell seats that would otherwise go empty.

The potential benefits are so great — saving and generating billions of dollars, industry experts predict — that airlines will find ways to make their Web sites required reading for anyone who travels the skies or the Internet.

"The Internet provided and still provides an incredibly inexpensive way of having a sales office everywhere," said Mark Weinberger, manager of

marketing communications in the United States for Cathay Pacific Airways, based in Hong Kong. He said Cathay Pacific will have gained \$325,000 in revenue through two auctions on its Web site by the time a third one, which begins this week, is over.

The auction as a means of commerce dates back to ancient barter economies when it was used to exchange commodities like grain, cattle or land. But its primary goal these days — getting as many competitors as possible vying for a single prize — is peculiarly suited to the dynamics of the Internet.

See NET, Page 12

Europe's Missile Makers To Challenge U.S. Firms

By Max Berley
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two of Europe's largest military contractors, Lagardere Group and British Aerospace, have agreed to merge their missile businesses, creating the world's third-largest missile manufacturer, the companies said Monday.

The new company, to be called Matra, BAE Dynamics, will have combined annual sales of about 10 billion French francs (\$1.9 billion) and will be Europe's largest missile maker, ranking third worldwide behind the U.S. concerns Raytheon and Hughes Electronics, the companies added.

"This is an important day for the European missile industry," said Noël Forgeard, chief executive of Matra Defense, a unit of Lagardere.

The announcement, which had long been expected, came on the eve of an official visit to Britain by President Jacques Chirac of France and marked the

latest in a series of mergers designed to help Europe's defense industry compete with newly streamlined U.S. companies.

"Any move to consolidate the European defense industry is positive," said Denis Branche, a defense-sector analyst at the brokerage Cholet-Dupont in Paris. "It is clear that the U.S. has decided to kill our defense industry, and this strengthens our ability to compete against them in world markets."

The creation of the Franco-British missile concern follows the merger by France's Aerospatiale and Germany's Daimler-Benz Aerospace of their missile divisions six months ago and foretells other restructurings in the European defense industry.

British Aerospace also said Monday that it would assist Lagardere in its attempt to take over Thomson-CSF, the defense-electronics unit of the state-owned defense and communications gi-

See MATRA, Page 12

High Court Strikes Down Ban On Advertising Liquor Prices

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a ruling that strengthens free-speech protection for advertisers and casts doubt on the Clinton administration's proposed restrictions on cigarette promotions, the Supreme Court on Monday struck down a Rhode Island ban on advertising the price of liquor.

All nine justices agreed that the ban, contained in a 40-year-old state law that is similar to liquor price advertising bans in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and eight

other states, violated the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech.

There was not a majority opinion for a rationale, however, reflecting the fact that the court's approach to commercial speech remains in flux 20 years after the Justices first extended First Amendment protection to truthful, nonmisleading advertising of lawful products. But for the most part, the four separate opinions expressed nuances of difference rather than deep fissures.

"When the day is done and you add up all these crazy fragments, you come away with a strengthened test" for First Amendment protection of commercial speech, one specialist in this area, P. Cameron DeVore, of the Seattle law firm Davis Wright Tremaine, said Monday in an interview.

In invalidating the Rhode Island law, the court overturned a 1994 ruling by the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, in Boston, which found "inherent merit" in the state's argument that the advertising ban kept liquor prices high and thus served the state's goal of discouraging liquor consumption.

The state had not demonstrated a close enough fit between means and

See COURT, Page 12



MASS GRAVE IN BOSNIA — As villagers watched Monday, investigators dug up remains from a mass grave near Sarajevo. A Bosnian Serb suspected of war crimes was handed over for trial. Page 5.

PAGE TWO
Drug Raid Revives Gibraltar Dispute

THE AMERICAS
Search at Florida Crash Continues

ASIA
Japan Military Role Worries Others

EUROPE
Where the Cradle Is a Safety Net

AGENDA

Airbus Ministers Back New Jumbo

Ministers from the Airbus consortium countries gave support Monday for plans to "modernize" the company — perhaps through privatization — and develop a jumbo jet to compete with the planned successor to Boeing's 747.

Airbus plans to build an airliner capable of carrying about 550 passengers in three classes over intercontinental distances. It would compete with a planned stretched version of the 27-year-old Boeing 747. A spokesman said Airbus was talking to several airlines about design and configuration. (Page 12)

30 Liberians Refuse To Reboard Vessel

TAKORADI, Ghana (Reuters) — A group of 30 Liberians on a refugee freighter refused to reboard the vessel as it prepared to leave the port here in Ghana on Monday, officials said.

They said the Liberians had been taken off the ship for medical checks. Earlier article, Page 6

Dow Jones	Tribe Index
Up 64.46	Up 0.26%
5582.50	35.14
9:41 A.M.	9:41 A.M.
The Dollar	Mark, 9:41 A.M.
Dm 1.533	1.5296
Pound 1.514	1.5204
Yen 105.02	105.485
FF 5.184	5.1766

Opinion Page 10. Crossword Page 20.
International Classified Page 18.

It's Hard to Picture: The Bazaar Side of Cannes

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

CANNES — Janoson Hu has brought his film, "Moon Lake," to the 49th Cannes International Film Festival, but he has no fantasies about seeing stars pushing their way through crowds of photographers to attend a gala showing of his movie.

For the young Taiwanese director, Cannes means something far less romantic.

Working from the Taiwan stand in the neon-lit basement of the Palais des Festivals, Mr. Hu tries to interest passers-by in his movie, a video of which is being shown on a nearby television.

Last week, he managed to barter it for a Russian

film, which he must now sell in Taiwan. This week, he hopes to make his first international sale of "Moon Lake."

Far from the glitter surrounding the film festival, which culminates May 20, when the Palme d'Or and other prizes are awarded, Mr. Hu is in fact attending an entirely different event: the International Film Market, which draws more than 2,000 producers, directors, buyers, sellers, agents and deal makers to Cannes every spring during the film festival.

While only 87 films are participating in the film festival, including just 18 in the main competition, more than 1,000 movies are on offer and 423 will be screened privately at the International Film Market, all of them in search of buyers and all of them —

including American films — increasingly dependent on foreign sales to cover their costs.

The dramatic growth of this market has in turn begun to change the Cannes festival. Until a decade or so ago, the crowds that stood in front of the luxury hotels along the Croisette had a good chance of seeing screen idols rushing by in red Ferraris.

Now, they are more likely to see harried movie executives with mobile telephones to their ears.

Indeed, the business side of Cannes is ever more visible. Huge posters of little-known movies cover the entrances and lobbies of the Carlton and Majestic hotels, where many independent companies have set

See CANNES, Page 12

Newstand Prices
Bahrain 1,000 Din
Cyprus £ 1.00
Denmark 14.00 D.Kr.
Finland 12.00 F.M.
Gibraltar £ 0.85
Great Britain £ 5.00
Japan 1,280 Y.
Korea K. Sh. 150
U.A.E. £ 1.00
U.S. (Eur.) \$ 1.20
Yemen 600 R.
Zimbabwe 2m.330.00



Smuggling and Sovereignty / A British Thorn in Spain's Side

Drug Quarrel Revives Dispute on Gibraltar's Status

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

GIBRALTAR — It was far from the bloodiest high-seas pursuit to take place in these waters, but a recent fatal incident off the Rock of Gibraltar irritated Spain to the point of renewing its long quest to subdue the British colony and perhaps regain it.

A few weeks ago, a Spanish Civil Guard helicopter gave chase to a smugglers' boat that had docked in Gibraltar between marijuana runs from Morocco to Spain. The helicopter crashed — because of faulty equipment, an investigation showed — and a policeman was killed.

Spain reacted with anger, accused Gibraltar authorities of tolerating and even encouraging the marijuana trade and as punishment began to slow customs inspections at the border separating the peninsula from the rest of the mainland. Spain's new rightist government hinted it might shut the border altogether — an action last taken by the regime of General Francisco Franco almost 30 years ago.

For everyone concerned, the incident seemed to be about more than drugs. Far larger quantities of marijuana enter Spain directly through nearby Algeciras and other ports on the long southern Spanish coast than are brought in by Gibraltarians in nighttime dashes. But any problem involving Gibraltar plays into the old question of who finally should own the Rock — Britain, its current colonial proprietor, or Spain, which harbors the indignity of having lost it.

For the people who live in the English-style houses that cling to the Rock like barnacles exposed at low tide, Gibraltar is home, and the recent conflict a reminder of their precarious hold on a communal identity that is largely anti-Spanish.

The drug problem quickly entered the snare of endless debate about negotiations, ancient sieges and sea battles that temper conversation here. Only in Gibraltar can an evening at the pub be spent discussing the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht.

Piracy has always been a vocation in Gibraltar. Marijuana smuggling grew easily out of an old industry of cigarette and cigar smuggling. Although possession of small quantities of marijuana is legal in Spain, it is illegal to sell or otherwise traffic in it.

Dozens of black rubber pootoon boats used in the drug trade were moored openly at Gibraltar marinas, moving out to sea at night to rendezvous with large marijuana-laden ships in the strait.

Last summer, Spain responded by bringing traffic to a crawl at the Gibraltar border crossing. Gibraltar's prime minister, Joe Bossano, began to crack down on the drug trade with raids and confiscations of launches. Smugglers reacted by rampaging through Gibraltar's small downtown, breaking windows and looting.

Mr. Bossano kept up police pressure that by all accounts has pushed most smugglers off the peninsula. But in April, the helicopter crashed, and Spain prolonged border checks. It can now take three hours to cross from Gibraltar to Spain.

Mr. Bossano complains that Spain is acting



The Spanish are always after us. There is a drug problem, yes, but if it wasn't drugs, there would be another reason to harass us.

unfairly. After all, he said, it was information provided by Gibraltar police that tipped the Spanish to the movements of the smugglers before the April crash. "We are taking every possible step to stop smuggling," he said in an interview.

Mr. Bossano, who has been chief minister for eight years, is a thorn in British-Spanish efforts to get talks going on Gibraltar's political future. He has been elected twice on a platform of sticking with Britain and spurning Spain's drive to assert sovereignty over the Rock. His government has rejected a plan for joint use of Gibraltar's civilian airport, saying such a deal would jeopardize British rule.

Gibraltarians go to the polls this week to select their local government council in a vote in which the role of Spain looms as a major issue. Some residents think the Spanish threats are aimed at unseating Mr. Bossano. "The Spanish want to persuade the voters to vote Bossano out," said Dominique Searle, an editor at the daily Gibraltar Chronicle.

Mr. Bossano, at a weekend rally of his Socialist Labor Party, asserted that the rival Social Democrats would sell out the Rock to bolster business. The Social Democrats support talks on Gibraltar's future so long as Gibraltarians are present — a so-called "three voices" plan. Mr. Bossano calls it "two voices and a squeak."

GIBRALTAR may be tiny — 3 miles (5 kilometers) long and merely three-quarters of a mile wide — but for the British it is a treasured keystone of empire — and for Spain, a reminder of old humiliations.

Britain took control of Gibraltar under the Treaty of Utrecht, which ended the War of the Spanish Succession. It was a trophy of the British-Spanish rivalry over the strategic strait that connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic

Ocean, a conflict that gave rise to sea battles at nearby Trafalgar, Cádiz and Málaga — all British victories.

British Foreign Office officials in Gibraltar declined to discuss the issue during this election season beyond repeating that any solution must come with the agreement of the citizens of Gibraltar.

Spain regards the 1713 treaty as out of date and Gibraltar as indisputably Spanish. General Franco began to disrupt border crossings when Britain granted Gibraltar some measure of internal self-rule in 1964. In 1969, Britain declared that it would not hand over Gibraltar against "the freely and democratically expressed will" of its citizens, who had voted overwhelmingly to retain British sovereignty, and General Franco sealed the land border and cut telephone and ferry service.

After several abortive diplomatic initiatives, the border was reopened and phone service restored in 1985, the result of British-Spanish talks. Further negotiations stalled over the airport, which Spain argues is on land not covered by the Treaty of Utrecht, and Mr. Bossano has been holding out for "free association" with the British, a semi-colonial status that would keep Gibraltar out of Spanish hands.

It is dogma among the 30,000 residents that no matter what the outcome of the drug conflict, Spain and Gibraltar will remain at loggerheads. "The Spanish are always after us," said Adria Delaney, a Gibraltar teacher. "There is a drug problem, yes, but if it wasn't drugs, there would be another reason to harass us."

Wanting to remain connected to Britain is not

the same as wanting to be British. Gibraltarians say. They insist they have developed their own identity.

Two events of this century made them feel Gibraltar was a particular, if tiny, nationality, Ms. Delaney said — their evacuation during World War II

and the desperate attempts they made to return to Gibraltar after the war, and General Franco's long closing of the border and the economic hardship this caused, which had the effect of distancing the Gibraltarians from Spain.

"He thought he could kill us with isolation, but instead he made us a people," Ms. Delaney said.

The feeling of being Gibraltarian first and British second is more complex. British colonial authorities for many years looked down on the odd mixture of nationalities among their subjects: Spanish, Italian, Arabs, Portuguese and a smattering of others. More recently, Britain has reduced its military presence in Gibraltar, dampening the local economy.

"We are accustomed to being under siege," said Patrick Gomez, a tour operator, pointing to walls that have discouraged numerous would-be invaders.

"We are accustomed to being under siege. One way or another, we felt alone. I wonder what it would be like if our status was ever resolved and we no longer had to worry about who we were."

COMING UP

An examination of the writings of Gennadi Zyuganov, the Communist Party candidate in Russia for president and the front-runner, shows that he has resisted the transformation of Russia to a free-market economy at every turn and has strived to restore a powerful state.

Everest Climber Is Rescued, but 8 Are Feared Lost

The Associated Press

KATMANDU, Nepal — An American climber believed to have died in a blizzard on Mount Everest descended to a 6,100-meter pass Monday, and a helicopter lifted him to safety.

A fading radio transmission carried a sadder message to another climber's wife: A friend said that Rob Hall, a New Zealand climber, crippled with frostbite but able to operate his radio, had a final conversation with his wife before perishing alone near the mountain's peak.

He was one of eight climbers who remained missing and were presumed killed by the harsh conditions on the 8,848-meter (29,028-foot) mountain.

Thirty mountaineers were on Everest when the storm hit Friday, bringing temperatures of minus 40 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 40 centigrade) and whipping winds. Twenty-two were treated on the mountain for frostbite and other injuries and were continuing their descent. The survivor rescued Monday was Seaborn B. Weathers, 49, of Dallas. He

suffered facial burns from high winds and severe frostbite on both hands.

The storm hit as he was just 125 meters below Everest's peak. It was too dark to continue, so he squatted on a rocky ledge without oxygen or anything to drink.

On Saturday, Mr. Weathers made it down to a 8,050-meter pass, and on Sunday he walked down to Camp II, about 1,500 meters lower. On Monday, he climbed 300 meters more to Camp I, just below the ice fall where the helicopter picked him up.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Malaysian Island on Cholera Alert

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — Health authorities said Monday that they had issued a cholera alert and closed 11 restaurants on Penang Island, where 32 people had been hospitalized with the disease.

Penang, off Malaysia's northwestern coast, is a major tourist destination and a center for electronics companies. Health officials said chlorine levels in drinking water would be temporarily increased. They warned against consuming commercially produced ice, which most of those who tested positive said they had done.

Ostrich Takes to British Airways

LONDON (Reuters) — Ostrich meat, the latest trend in healthy eating, is to be served up for lunch by British Airways in a new takeoff for the flightless bird.

The airline said Monday it would be introducing ostrich to its menus on flights between London and the United States from July. But the meat, which is expensive and not widely available, will initially appear only on the meal trays of first-class passengers.

French to Design Shanghai Airport

PARIS (AFP) — The French airports authority, Aeroports de Paris, has won a competition for the design of a new international airport at Shanghai-Pudong in China, the authority said Monday.

The new airport is expected to cost at least \$2 billion and be completed by 2000.

In an effort to prevent forest fires among Crimea's ancient pines, authorities decided Monday that the Black Sea peninsula's mountains will be off-limits to visitors this summer. The move came after a series of forest fires because of unusually dry weather. (AP)

PALACE CONCEPT

First international exhibition specializing in equipment for the luxury hotels and restaurants.

Monte-Carlo
29 May - 1 June 1996

TO RECEIVE YOUR PERSONAL INVITATION, PLEASE
CALL (0033) 92 16 22 29 - FAX: (0033) 92 16 38 70

Real Estate Marketplace

Every Friday. Contact Fred Ronan
Tel: (33 1) 41 43 93 91
Fax: (33 1) 41 43 93 70



WIN A FREE MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE!

To win a cruise for two in the Mediterranean worth over £1200:

1. Simply devise a question for John Church, Managing Director of Barclays Premier Banking International, today's guest on Monte Carlo's Riviera Radio.

Here are some examples:

- Are you just a number to your offshore bank?
- Are you pushed from pillar to post?
- Are you charged too much for too little?

2. Send your questions by fax or phone to Riviera Radio (you don't have to live in the region to enter).
Tel: (33) 93 25 49 06/Fax: (33) 93 30 42 45

3. Collect your Luxury cruise tickets (Riviera Radio will contact the winner).

4. Enjoy

The English Language Radio Station
on the French Riviera.

RIVIERA
RADIO

Renew your
auto insurance from
a cafe in Rio.



Sprint. The way to get anything done from anywhere.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
American Samoa	635-1000	Dominican Republic A	809-1-0077	Korea (K) ♦♦	009-14	San Marino	172-1877
Antigua (cellular phones)	00860	Dominican Republic B	1-800-731-7877	Korea S	330-PONE	Saudi Arabia	1800-15
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Ecuador	999-171	Laos	155-9777	Singapore	8000-177-177
Australia	8-10-155	Egypt (Cairo)	354-6777	Latvia	800-0113	Sierra Leone	0042-087-167
Austria	800-8870	El Salvador	004-890-100-3	Liechtenstein	0042-0113	South Africa	0-800-99-8001
Australia (Optus)	1-800-551-110	France	9800-1-8284	Lithuania	0800-121	Spain	900-99-0013
Australia (Telstra)	1-800-881-377	Germany	19-0027	Malaysia	800-0016	Sweden	002-799-611
Austria	022-903-014	Greece	0130-0013	Maldives	95-800-877-8000	Switzerland	155-9777
Bahamas	1-800-289-2111	Guatemala	004-001-411	Marshall Islands	19-0007	Taiwan	0088
Belize	800-777	Honduras	999-1566	Mexico	001-800-745-1111	Tanzania	0088-54-0077
Bermuda	1-800-534-0042	Hong Kong	195	Moldova	001-800-919-1919	Thailand	001-798-12-577
Bolivia	0080-10014	Hungary	800-1877	Norway	001-999	Turkey	00-800-1-4677
Brazil	556	India	00-800-01-377	Poland	800-19877	Ukraine	8-100-35
Brazil (cellular)	812	Indonesia	00-9003	Romania	115	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
Brazil (cellular)	1-800-423-0877	Indonesia (Indonesian)	001-801-15	Russia	176	U.S. Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000
Canada	0800-3333	Indonesia (Indonesian)	008-801-15	Saudi Arabia	105-01	United Arab Emirates	800-121
Canada	000-801-8	Israel	1-800-22-55-3001	Senegal	105-16	United Kingdom (BT)	000-89-0077
Canada	1-800-554-4663	Italy	172-1877	Seychelles	00-800-111-3115	United Kingdom (Manx)	000-89-0077
Chile	009-0017	Japan (Tokyo)	575	Slovenia	0017-1-877	Uganda	000-89-0077
China	106-13	Japan (Osaka)	0066-55-877	South Africa	00-800-111-3115	Uganda	000-89-0077
Colombia	980-120-018	Jordan	0096-131	South Korea	1-800-277-7468	Uganda	000-89-0077
Costa Rica	00800-0113-0123	Kazakhstan	18-800-777	Spain	1-233-0233	Uganda	000-89-0077
Croatia	95-285-0013	Kazakhstan	0800-12	Sweden	001-800-877-8000	Uganda	000-89-0077
Cyprus	080-900-01	Kazakhstan	0096-13	Switzerland	01-800-0877	Uganda	000-89-0077
Czech Republic	0042-087-187	Kazakhstan	0096-13	Switzerland	01-800-0877	Uganda	000-89-0077

Carton refinements only. Where country calling is available. Listing subject to change. For Customer Service call the Sprint Access Number of the country you're in or 1-800-877-4646 while in the U.S. Non-bolled countries allow calls to the U.S. Sprint's Sprint. Sprint. The way to get anything done from anywhere. © 1996 Sprint.

THE AMERICAS

Victims' Remains Found in Swamp

Work Proceeds at Crash Site as Clinton Orders Safety Effort

MIAMI — Investigators probing inch-by-inch in inky water and Everglades muck have found some human remains as well as the submerged engines of ValuJet Flight 592.

But exactly how to remove the wreckage from the swamp remained as uncertain Monday as the cause of smoke that filled the cockpit and cabin before Saturday's crash, which killed all 109 aboard.

Federal regulators began an intensive review of ValuJet's practices, stepping up safety efforts that had been under way since earlier this year.

President Bill Clinton said Monday that he had directed Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña to report to him this week on additional measures the government could take to ensure that U.S. airlines "continue to operate at the

highest level of safety." He expressed condolences to the victims' families and said: "I'm determined to do everything I can to make sure American aviation is the safest in the world."

At a midday briefing, officials said recovery workers had filled three body bags with human remains.

A retired Dade County medical examiner, Joseph Davis, who is helping with the investigation, said that it could take up to a week to identify the victims and that some of them might never be identified.

With a sharpshooter protecting them from alligators and poisonous snakes, about 30 police divers were taking part in the search, dressed in special gear.

As the search for a cause continued, U.S. Navy salvage experts prepared to search the Everglades for the flight data recorder from the ValuJet. A navy spokesman said the task may prove daunting.

Among ideas being considered to clear the remote site were draining a portion of the swamp or extending a dike. But officials from the various agencies involved were "nowhere near a consensus," said Robert Francis, vice chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board.

"Given the environment out in the swamp there, with the mud and the water particularly, the combination, it is very, very tough to figure out how we're going to get the aircraft out," Mr. Francis said.

Some members of the victims' families have asked to visit the crash site, but no decision had been made.

The grim task proceeded in an eerie, surreal atmosphere, as the vast Everglades seemed to have swallowed the plane. Even at the spot where the aircraft pierced the water, divers literally groped for clues.

"They're down to less than an inch as far as underwater visibility. A lot of it is being done by feel," a National Transportation Safety Board investigator said.

Agency officials said a fragment 8 feet long was the largest they had seen.

Both engines were found late Sunday in about 2 feet of water. Water at the site ranged from 6 inches to 5 feet deep. Beneath that was muck that some say might be 30 to 40 feet deep.

Senior safety board investigators called the site, far from roads and accessible only by airboats, "the most difficult scene that they have ever encountered," Mr. Francis said.

Clearer pictures of the passengers have emerged: a Baptist church organist and his wife on a dream vacation, a young man preparing for missionary work in his native Venezuela, a mother and her daughter who had become "real friends" in recent years.

Also among the victims were a San Diego Chargers running back, Rodney Culver, and his wife, Karen.

Flight 592 took off Saturday for Atlanta but the crew soon reported smoke in the cockpit and cabin and asked to turn back.

The tape of the conversation with the air traffic controller showed the pilot felt "a considerable sense of urgency," Mr. Francis said.

The plane crashed about 15 miles northwest of Miami International Airport.

The source of the cockpit smoke was unknown.

Roger Kubeck, whose wife, Candelyn, was the plane's pilot, said he thinks the crew was unconscious by the time the plane plunged into the swamp.

"I think they passed out from the smoke, based on that eyewitness report that the angle never varied. If that's correct, they were obviously incapacitated," he said.

Federal Aviation Administration records showed the crashed jet had returned to airports seven times over the past two years because of various maintenance problems.

But the plane had a thorough annual inspection in October and a routine inspection four days before the crash.

Inspectors will ride in ValuJet cockpits over the next 30 days as part of stepped-up checks in the wake of the crash. (AP, Reuters)



Rescue workers on Monday combing the Everglades site, "the most difficult" they have ever encountered.

POLITICAL NOTES

Defiant, Mayor Barry Returns

WASHINGTON — Marion S. Barry, the mayor of Washington, returned from a two-week retreat Monday, denying he had suffered a relapse into "drinking and drugging" and saying he did not intend to resign.

"I did not relapse into drug and alcohol abuse," Mr. Barry, 60, said at a news conference after his return from what he had described as a search for physical and spiritual rejuvenation.

He acknowledged some "tell-tale signs of physical and spiritual relapse" that prompted him to take a leave from office on April 27 to head for sanctuary first in rural Maryland and then in St. Louis, Missouri.

"Most people don't know that there are 40 to 50 relapse symptoms, many of which will occur long before one actually starts drinking or drugging again," he said. "I don't usually cuss and fuss," he said, adding, "but I was beginning to get a little impatient." (Reuters)

Senate in a State of Gridlock

WASHINGTON — The Senate, embroiled in a presidential campaign as never before, may be surpassing itself in ineffectiveness. Clear majorities of senators want to vote to raise the minimum wage and to cut the gasoline tax, but the only votes being cast are on motions to limit debate and curtail amendments. And those motions lose.

The meager legislative harvest of 1994 contributed mightily to the Republican sweep that made Newt Gingrich the speaker and Bob Dole the majority leader. But the current battles could change the nature of the Senate as fundamentally as the defeat of the Southern filibuster against

the 1964 Civil Rights Act transformed the Senate into an institution where a determined majority could prevail.

Mr. Dole has used arcane parliamentary devices to prevent the Democratic minority from offering any amendments. His purpose is to block them from bringing up a proposal to raise the minimum wage, but in a body where almost all legislation is altered or rewritten through amendments on the floor, this would be a fundamental change. (NYT)

Pinning Down 'Kerfuffle'

WASHINGTON — The White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, said last week that Senator Bob Dole's speech attacking President Bill Clinton's foreign policy was "a lot of kerfuffle." Befuddled reporters asked what that meant. "It's a State Department word," Mr. McCurry said. That didn't help, but Mr. Dole's press secretary, Clarkson Hine, offered his own definition to The Associated Press.

"Kerfuffle, n. 1) a complimentary term describing advocacy of foreign policy based on American leadership, strength and consistency — as opposed to the weak global leadership, vacillation and inconsistency characterizing the foreign policy of the current American president." The Oxford English Dictionary, however, says there are several spellings for the Scottish word *kerfuffle*, which means: disorder, flurry, agitation. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

Frank Luntz, the Republican pollster, on the huge gap between President Bill Clinton and Senator Bob Dole in opinion polls among women voters: "The way we talk about issues has to be different. The gender gap exists. It is huge, but it is solvable." (AP)

Away From Politics

For the first time in 25 years, a cardinal at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City celebrated a centuries-old Mass in Latin, reviving a rite that was long discouraged in Roman Catholic churches. (AP)

Police in riot gear used tear gas to break up a crowd that began throwing bottles after the abrupt shutdown of a rock concert by the band Seven Mary Three in central Cincinnati. Sixteen people were arrested and dozens were injured, the police said. (AP)

A 10-year-old boy was being held in the fatal beating of an 18-month-old girl he apparently was babysitting for, according to the police in Englewood, Colorado. The child appeared to have been beaten to death with a blunt instrument, the police said, and an autopsy was planned. (AP)

Welfare Rolls Shrink, but Why?

By Judith Havemann and Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The number of Americans on welfare has fallen by nearly 1.3 million in the last three years, touching off a partisan debate over who should get the credit.

The rolls are down in 42 states; in some cases drastically: 30 percent in Indiana, 29 percent in Massachusetts and 22 percent in Michigan. Overall, the number of people participating in the main welfare program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, has declined 9 percent from 1993.

Aware of the election-year implications, President Bill Clinton and his advisers have argued that the drop demonstrates that his campaign promise to change welfare has succeeded. Congressional Republicans counter that, if anything, Mr. Clinton has stood in the way of their efforts to pass welfare legislation, and say change has actually occurred state by state through the efforts of Republican governors such as John Engler of Michigan.

But welfare researchers say any proclamations of success are premature. They attribute the decline to a combination of factors — an improved economy, welfare policy changes and different attitudes among recipients — and warn that it is too early to say which is the most important.

The experts agree, for example, that a stronger economy undoubtedly has helped drive the numbers down in recent years, but it is not the whole explanation.

Elected leaders point to policy changes adopted in 37 states, forcing welfare recipients to work and imposing other new requirements. But many researchers argue that these changes are too new to explain much of the recent decline.

Meanwhile, the politicians and experts agree that attitudes toward welfare are changing among some of the poor. The message has gotten out that the system is getting tougher and as a result, some families are not bothering to apply for welfare and others are taking marginal jobs on the assumption that they will be forced to work anyway.

"We shouldn't underestimate the change in the atmosphere," said Gary Burdick, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "That can start to have big effects on the behavior of recipients."

In Massachusetts, for example, the number of welfare recipients plummeted in the first five months after

A stronger economy undoubtedly helped drive the numbers down, but that's not the whole explanation.

new policies pushed by the Republican governor, William F. Weld, had been passed by the legislature but before they took effect.

Publicity about the impending changes was not lost on Jeanette O'Neal, who spent four years on welfare with her children, Melody, 14, and Patrick, 15. "Oh my God, it was all over the news — it was all you ever heard," said Ms. O'Neal, 42, of Greenfield, Massachusetts. "It had people scared to death."

Propelled by fear, she tried to polish her typing skills and, prodded by job counselors, ventured out to interviews. Finally, she took a job working nights for a wholesale grocer.

"We are not really better off than we were on welfare," she said after eight

months at work. "But it was one of the best things I have ever done. It built up my self-respect."

As Ms. O'Neal said, Massachusetts last year introduced new requirements: Recipients with school-aged children must go to work; mothers must help track down the fathers of their children to help the state collect child support; teenage parents cannot receive benefits unless they live with adult relatives or in a group home; parents lose benefits if their babies are not immunized or if their older children skip school.

More than 95,000 Massachusetts residents have left the welfare rolls since early 1993, a decline of 29 percent.

If new rules in Massachusetts and other states have prodded people into the work force, they have succeeded with the help of a stronger economy.

Douglas Besharov, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative research center, cites a drop in poverty rates from 1993 to 1994, particularly among blacks, as a sign of lower unemployment and improved earnings among entry-level workers.

"When you see that kind of decline, you should expect welfare use to go down," he said.

Still, when it comes to the politics surrounding welfare, Mr. Besharov argues, it does not matter whether the rolls are smaller because of a stronger economy or because of policy changes. Mr. Clinton changed the debate when he called for welfare reform in 1992, Mr. Besharov said, and Mr. Clinton benefits from an improved economy.

"The president has got a winning issue either way," he said.

Republicans are responding by arguing that Mr. Clinton is being misleading with the figures, saying welfare rolls may be down from their peak in March 1994 but are still higher than they were in the 1980s.

Simpson Weighed Suicide Over His Wife's Murder

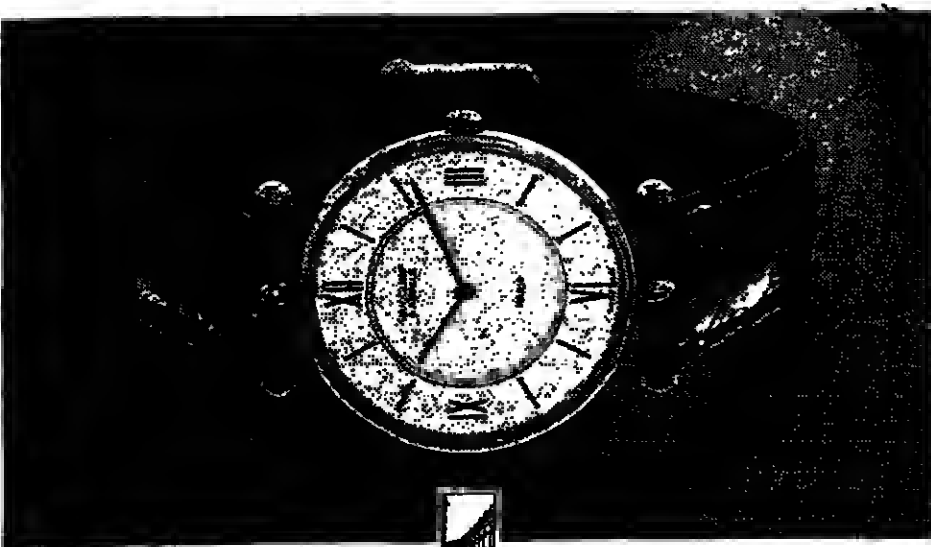
Agence France-Presse
LONDON — O.J. Simpson said Monday that he had been suicidally depressed following the murder of his wife and brought a gun to her grave because he "just wanted to end the pain."

"I was being attacked. I was being hurt. I was in a lot of pain and I just wanted the pain to stop," he said in a Carlton Television interview that focused on the murders of his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and a friend of hers.

Mr. Simpson was acquitted of the murders after a 10-month trial and is on a five-day visit to Britain.

He said the most damning evidence against him at his trial — specimens of what was said to be his blood at the murder scene — had been tainted by mishandling and may have been switched.

"I don't believe those were the same blood spots," he said, referring to those recovered from the murder scene and the ones introduced in evidence against him.



Van Cleef & Arpels

PARIS, GENEVE, BRUXELLES, CANNES, MONTE CARLO, ROMA, BEVERLY HILLS, HONOLULU, NEW YORK, PALM BEACH, OSAKA, TOKYO, HONG KONG, SEOUL, SINGAPORE

And also available in Milano at

PISA
orologi

Via Verri (ang. Via Montenapoleone 9)

An appeal to everyone concerned with the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty talks in Geneva.

(This includes you.)

If you are one of the delegates meeting in Geneva today to negotiate the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, we urge you to take this opportunity to ban all nuclear weapons-testing. The future of the world is in your hands. You only have seven weeks left; finish the treaty and spare the world from the nuclear nightmare that has threatened us all for so many years.

If you are not one of the delegates,

please add your voice to our 25-year campaign to ban all nuclear weapons testing. The future of the world is in your hands. Send us a message and we will ensure your government and their representatives in Geneva get it: write to Greenpeace International, POSTBUS 20, 1000AA, Amsterdam, The Netherlands; or visit us at <http://www.greenpeace.org>

The future of the world is in your hands.
(Please use them wisely.)

GREENPEACE

ASIA/PACIFIC

Abortion and Neglect Make Baby Girls Rarer in Asia

By Rick Weiss
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The long-standing custom in some Asian countries of allowing girls to die soon after birth, either by neglect or by outright infanticide, appears to have become more common in recent years as women opt for smaller families, according to new studies.

The new research on demographic data from India, China and Taiwan suggests that biases against girls remain strong even as those countries' birth rates approach those of Western nations. The work also indicates that women are increasingly using prenatal tests and abortions to ensure that they give birth to boys.

"As fertility has declined, sex preferences have stayed constant," said Nancy Williamson, director of the women's studies project at Family Health

International, a nonprofit group in Durham, North Carolina that studies reproductive health in developing countries.

The latest figures show that boy-to-girl ratios are continuing to increase in several Asian countries. Ms. Williamson and others said last week in New Orleans at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America.

Sex selection is an old practice in many Asian countries, reflecting the significantly higher value those societies place on boys and men. While male-to-female ratios among children in Western countries are roughly 1 to 1, those in several Asian countries are as high as 114 boys for every 100 girls. In populous countries like China and India, such differences can add up to millions of "missing" girls.

In some cases the girls are killed soon after birth, but in many cases the cause is more subtle cultural practices that in-

crease female death rates during the first few years of life. In India, for example, women and girls often do not eat until the men and boys have had their fill. When food is scarce, that can mean more malnutrition and death for girls compared with boys.

Two Harvard University researchers, Monica Das Gupta and Mari Bhat, used census data and hospital records to calculate the rate of sex discrepancy in India, and to determine how much of it may result from prenatal testing and abortion. Such testing allows a woman to learn the sex of her fetus during the second trimester by ultrasound and have an abortion if the sex is not to her liking.

Ms. Das Gupta's analysis indicates that more than 1 million girls were lost to selective abortions from 1981 to 1991, chiefly during the second half of that decade because the technology was not widely available before then. In

addition, about 4 million girls "disappeared" during their first four to six years of life, or about 36 girls for every 1,000 born. That's about the same rate documented during the previous decade, suggesting that selective abortion is not substituting for female infanticide, but supplementing it.

Judith Banister of the U.S. Census Bureau described a new analysis of data from China, a country with a long history of skewed sex ratios. Using Chinese census figures from the past decade, she calculated that about 1.5 million female fetuses had been aborted because of their sex from the mid-1980s to 1990.

"We see a rising number of girls missing for this reason, but it doesn't stop the other categories," including infanticide, abandonment and neglect, Ms. Banister said. Others have calculated that a half-million Chinese girls "disappear" every year.

Shelley Clark of Princeton University presented evidence that sex selection is also widespread in Taiwan. Along with that country's steady economic development, she said, the average number of children per family has dropped from 5.75 in 1960 to 1.7, mostly as a result of contraceptive use. The ratio of boys to girls is 107 to 100.

Ms. Clark's analysis indicates that contraceptives are being used to shape the sex ratios in families. Women who already have a couple of sons are likely to start using contraceptives, she and her colleagues found, while those who keep having daughters do not. The result is a peculiar pattern of small, son-heavy families and larger, daughter-heavy ones.

In addition, Ms. Clark said, an analysis of sex ratios at birth showed that sex-selective abortions were on the rise in Taiwan.

Japan's Fund For 'Comfort Women' Starts To Lose Face

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — To some acclaim and self-acclaim, the Japanese government started a fund last year to make payments to women forced into brothels run by the Imperial Army. The project was supposed to ease criticisms that Japan had shirked its responsibility for wartime atrocities.

But these days the program is in a crisis, and instead of easing antagonisms with Japan's neighbors, it may worsen, while raising new doubts about Japan's readiness to face its past.

The fund has raised only a fraction of the money that is necessary, its most prominent backer has resigned in protest at the government's behavior, and Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto refuses to say whether he will honor a pledge by his predecessor to apologize to the former "comfort women." Some of the women complain that the project is so insignificant as to be an insult.

Backers say that there is still a chance that more donations, which are being sought from the public and from corporations, will be raised in the coming months and that Mr. Hashimoto will agree to apologize to the women. But nearly everyone agrees that the project is at a turning point.

"If the current government says we will not send you a letter of apology, we will not give you money, then the Japanese future will become very difficult," Mutsuko Miki, the well-known widow of a former prime minister and the most prominent backer of the fund, said in a telephone interview. "In that case, I don't think Japan will be able to stand on the world stage."

Mrs. Miki, who has just resigned from the panel of backers of the fund, said she met with Mr. Hashimoto this month and decided that his ideas were so different from hers that it would be meaningless to continue.

Another longtime supporter of the fund, Yasuaki Onuma, a professor of international law at Tokyo University, said it would be a "catastrophe for Japan" if Mr. Hashimoto failed to send out letters of apology. Mr. Onuma said that the program could still be saved but that it was at a crossroads.

"It's up to the government," he said. "If the government clearly understands that the reputation of Japan depends on the success of this enterprise, it will be resolved. But if they do not understand, then we will have a terrible result."

More than 50 years after the end of World War II, Japan's wartime conduct remains a source of bitterness between Japan and other Asian countries, particularly China and North and South Korea.

One of the most sensitive issues is Japan's refusal to help the women, who were mostly teenage girls kidnapped from farms and villages and forced to work in frontline brothels and have sex with 20 or more soldiers a day.

By some accounts, there may have been 100,000 or more such women, although many died young and only about 500 have come forward and identified themselves. Most of the women were Korean, but there were also Filipinas, Chinese and a few Dutch.

The government has refused to assist the women, on the ground that in earlier years — long before the existence of the comfort women became public — Tokyo had already settled all war-related claims. But embarrassed by calls at home and abroad, the government in July started a "private" Asian Women's Fund, which was authorized to gather donations and make payments to the women.

The prime minister then, Tomiichi Murayama, said he would write a letter of apology to each of the former comfort women. The fund's organizers said they expected to gather \$10 million to \$20 million.

But so far the fund has raised less than \$3.5 million. While many individual Japanese have contributed, corporate donations have been far less than expected.

One of the problems is that some of the women — and the organizations campaigning for them — have denounced the fund, saying the government should compensate the women directly instead of relying on private contributions. One group of women and their supporters called the fund "an insult to the war victims and a desecration," and promised to denounce any Japanese corporations that contributed to it.

Backers of the fund say that direct government assistance is politically impossible, and that it is better to give the women some help rather than none at all.

Government officials are reluctant to discuss the fund, apparently because of its difficulties, but a Foreign Ministry official, Takahisa Tanigawa, suggested that it would look more promising later on when money begins to be paid out. He added that the fund's ability to raise more than \$3 million "shows that the efforts have begun to bear fruit."

Mr. Hashimoto has contributed to the fund, as have his wife and children. He said at a news conference Friday that he would offer his "utmost support" to the fund, which he described as "troubled" by its difficulty in raising money. But Mrs. Miki says Mr. Hashimoto indicated to her that he would not apologize as his predecessor had promised to do.

"The government has changed, and now they are saying totally different things," Mrs. Miki said. An official in Mr. Hashimoto's office said only that there had been no decision on whether he would apologize to the women.

Military Role for Japan Worries Asian Leaders

U.S.-Tokyo Talks Rekindle War Memories

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — As debate in Japan intensifies over the future role of its armed forces abroad following a recent summit meeting between U.S. and Japanese leaders, Asian countries are making it plain that they would not welcome a direct Japanese military role in the region.

In an interview Monday, Indonesia's foreign minister, Ali Alatas, said that for some Asian nations "the idea of Japan's troops again being in their part of the world seemed to be still a very sensitive issue."

Tokyo needs to handle this question "very carefully," he added.

A joint declaration issued by Japan's prime minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto, and President Bill Clinton when they met in Tokyo last month suggested that Japan should play an expanded regional role under the U.S.-Japan security treaty.

The two leaders agreed to begin a review of the guidelines for military cooperation in the event of a crisis in "areas surrounding Japan."

The joint security treaty, sealed in 1951 and renewed in 1960, dealt only with Japan's defense in the event of a direct attack on its soil.

What led Tokyo to agree to consider a stronger defense posture were: military budget cutbacks in the United States, growing concern in Japan over instability on the Korean Peninsula, possible missile threats from North Korea, China's increasing power, its saber-rattling against Taiwan and uncertainty about the security of regional sea lanes that are vital to Japanese economic security.

But analysts said Monday that op-

position from Asian countries — especially those that suffered under Japanese military occupation before and during World War II — had prompted both Japan and the United States to play down the immediacy of any possible joint operations by their defense forces outside Japan.

Noting that debate on such issues would start in Japan's governing coalition this week, Mr. Hashimoto said Friday that the country should not consider playing a military role in the region because Asia-Pacific countries did not want it.

The commander of U.S. forces in Japan, Lieutenant General Richard Myers, said at about the same time that the review of guidelines for Japan-U.S. defense cooperation would take up to two years — far longer than the six months or so that had been projected.

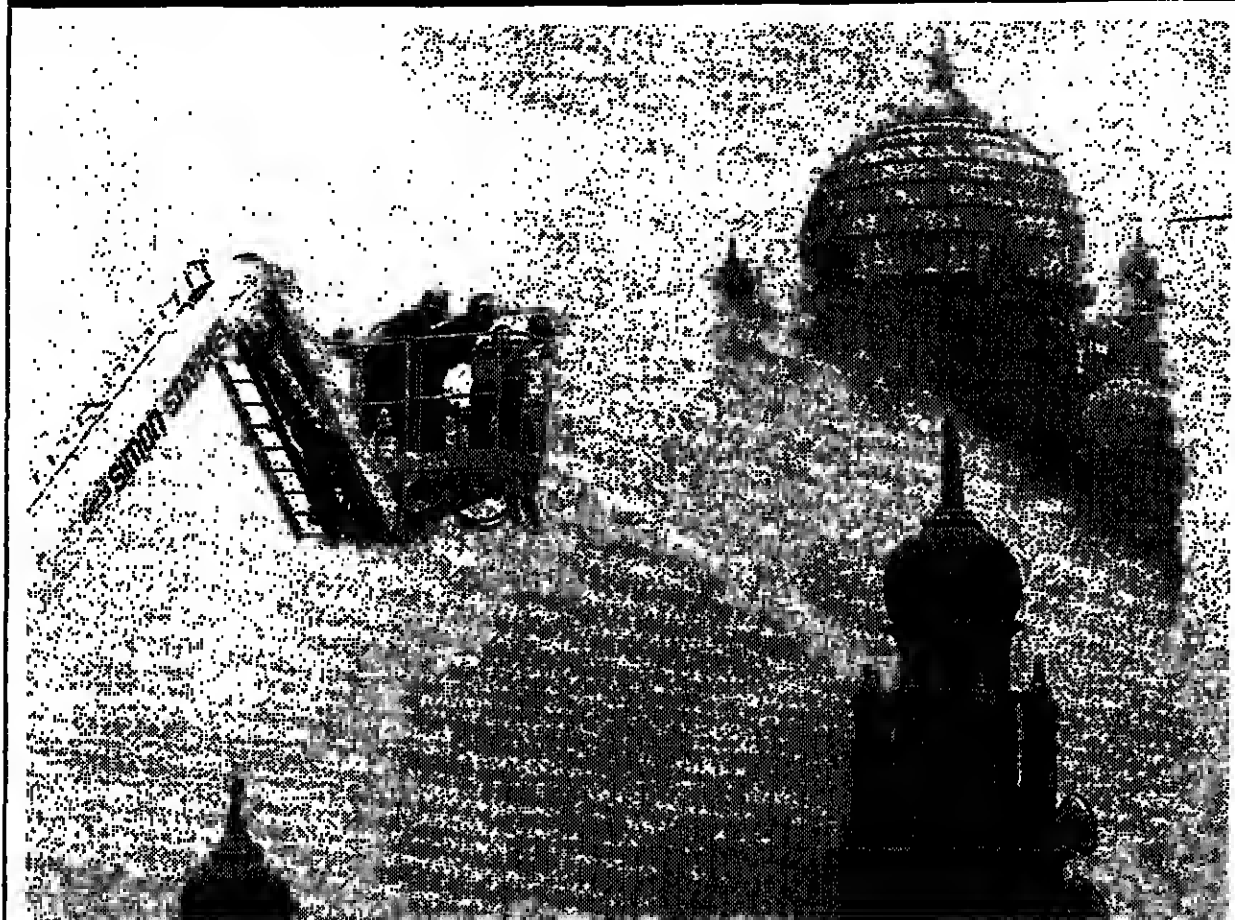
He said that the review would include Japan's potential roles in a military conflict in Korea and in minesweeping operations in regional waters.

Most Asian countries welcomed Mr. Clinton's declaration that U.S. forces, including 100,000 troops based mainly in Japan and South Korea, would stay in the region to help maintain peace and stability.

While many of these countries see the American presence as a useful counterweight to rising Chinese power, they also regard Japan's reliance on U.S. protection as a guarantee against any revival of Japanese militarism in the region.

Mr. Alatas, Indonesia's foreign minister, said that Southeast Asian countries accepted the U.S.-Japan security treaty as "one factor that contributes to the overall security of the wider region of East Asia and the Pacific."

These countries, he said, want the



BOMBAY LANDMARK BURNS — Fire fighters battling the flames after a short circuit started a blaze in the 86-year-old General Post Office, gutting the second floor of the British-era structure. No one was hurt.

treaty to continue as long as a greater Japanese "burden-sharing" responsibility did "not imply a role for Japan representing the U.S. in the wider region."

Mr. Alatas said that countries in the region were watching the situation with close attention, but "we don't think that a new role is being crafted now for Japan that would give us any reason to be concerned."

■ Agreement in Tokyo

Prime Minister Hashimoto won agreement from his coalition partners Monday to carry out the review on mil-

itary action not directly involving the country's defense, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

The review will focus on the so-called 1978 Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation.

Mr. Hashimoto, president of the dominant coalition partner, the Liberal Democratic Party, met the heads of the two other ruling parties — Tomiichi Murayama of the Social Democratic Party and Masayoshi Takemura of New Party Sakigake — for several hours before they agreed to the review.

The sticking point was Mr. Murayama and Mr. Takemura's insist-

ence that the review should not in any way infringe on Japan's pacifist constitution or get Japan into any collective security arrangement.

Government sources said that Mr. Hashimoto had told his partners that the review would consider topics such as rescuing Japanese nationals overseas and accepting refugees.

They said that for the time being Mr. Hashimoto had ruled out stepping into the use of the right of collective self-defense, which the government sees as going against the constitution that bans the use of force in settling international conflicts.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Refugees Will Go, Hong Kong Vows

HONG KONG — A government official said Monday that a weekend of violence would not affect Hong Kong's plans to continue with its deportation of Vietnamese refugees, and that 600 of them would be returned this month.

"There is no effect on the pace of our repatriation," said a spokesman for the Security Branch.

The repatriations will begin again on Tuesday, he said. More than 100 Vietnamese refugees protesting deportation escaped from a Hong Kong detention center Saturday after burning buildings and vehicles. (Reuters)

Chirac Allies Gain In French Polynesia

PAPEETE, French Polynesia — A party backed by Paris has gained control of French Polynesia's territorial assembly, but separatists also made strong election gains, officials said Monday.

Near-final results of Sunday's voting showed that the rightist party of Gaston Flosse, an ally of President Jacques Chirac of France, had won 22 of the assembly's 41 seats, despite France's six nuclear tests in the archipelago.

Mr. Flosse's Taheraa Huiraatira party had held 18 seats in the previous assembly, which runs the islands' day-to-day affairs. The pro-independence party, Tavini Huiraatira, which led protests against the nuclear bomb tests, also picked up strength, increasing its seats from 6 to 10. (Reuters)

3,000 Ready to Run In Bangladesh

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The election commission on Monday began scrutinizing the nominations of a record 3,000 candidates before the June 12 elections to the 300-seat Parliament, officials said.

According to available statistics, a total of 2,945 candidates had submitted nomination papers to the commission as the deadline for applic-

ations passed late Sunday. The eight constituencies of the capital, Dhaka, will be contested by 174 candidates, although neither former prime minister Khalida Zia nor the main opposition leader, Hasina Wazed, are running. The final list of candidates will be published May 18, the officials said. (AFP)

China Tells Prisons To Be Prepared

BEIJING — The government Monday urged its prison authorities to prepare to take in the thousands of people who have been arrested in a nationwide crackdown on crime, state media reported.

The Ministry of Justice told its prisons to increase the monitoring of criminals, bolster safety precautions and prepare for the education of new inmates, the Legal Daily newspaper said. (Reuters)

Pakistani Bus Plunge

KARACHI, Pakistan — About 50 people may have drowned when a bus fell into an irrigation canal Monday in the southern Pakistani province of Sindh, state radio reported.

A bus carrying 64 people fell into a canal from a bridge in Sindh's Khairpur district, a government official said. He was quoting the bus driver, one of at least four people who survived. Five bodies have been recovered so far, the police said. (Reuters)

VOICES From Asia

Anson Chan, a businessman in Hong Kong, on the colony's future under Chinese rule: "I would expect that in 50 years time we will see very, very significant changes in China itself. Provided China continues on its open-door policy, and no one is suggesting the contrary, and continues to prosper economically, I think that in its wake will come political liberalization." (AFP)

Hua Jundao, China's ambassador to Australia, warning that a private visit by the Dalai Lama in September could become an "unpleasant episode" in relations: "We hope that there won't be any official contacts with the Dalai Lama." (AP)

CURRENCY AND CAPITAL MARKET SERVICES

IFEXCO S.A.

International Foreign Exchange Corporation

THE RELIABLE PARTNER

Discounted commissions - 3 daily newsletters
24 hour trading desk - Reuters page IFEX
SEE US ON NBC TEXT PAGES 355 & 356

86 bis route de Frontenex - 1208 Geneva - Switzerland
Tel: (41) 22 849 7411 - Fax: (41) 22 700 1913

24 HOUR FOREIGN EXCHANGE



IG INDEX

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

IG Index plc, 1 Warwick Row, London SW1E 6ER, Great Britain

Tel: +44-171-896-0022 Fax: +44-171-896-0010

- Keen spreads, no commission
- Minimum transaction \$100,000
- Competitive margin rates

INTERNET CASINOS BY
VentureTech Inc. (NASDAQ-OTC:VTEH)

New Internet Security & Gaming Software
will provide World's First Interactive, 3-D,
Full Sound, Virtual Casinos & Gaming via
Monte Carlo Monaco.

Fully Secure World Internet Banking Centres.
Access VentureTech on the Internet @ www.vtech.com
Play Casino Games for Amusement @ vcw.com

For Further Information on this exciting U.S. Public Company:
First Capital Securities in Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: (41)-22-7412555 (24 Hrs.) or Fax: (41)-22-7412606

REHDER & PARTNER AG
YOUR SWISS BROKERAGE HOUSE FOR 1996

ON VOLUMES GREATER THAN
350 LOTS R/T US\$ 16.00 ROUNDTURN
ON VOLUMES GREATER THAN 1 000 LOTS R/T
US\$ 14.00 ROUNDTURN
INCLUDING ALL FEES

CALL 0041 41 740 00 22 OR FAX 0041 41 740 00 29
SENWIEDSTRASSE 43, 8112 STENHAUSEN-ZUG

FOREX CAPITAL

MEMBER FOREX COMPLIMENTARY REPORT

SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS FOR MAKING MONEY IN TODAY'S CURRENCY MARKETS.

THIS COMPREHENSIVE FREE-REPORT, FULLY DISCLOSES PROVEN TRADING TECHNIQUES, INCLUDING AN 18 YEAR PERFORMANCE RECORD WITH ALL SUPPORTING HISTORICAL PRICE DATA FOR COMPLETE PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION.

PREPARE FOR TOMORROW'S MARKET MOVES BY CALLING TOLL-FREE TODAY

MOVES BY CALLING TOLL-FREE TODAY

Switzerland	1557233	U.K.	0800966632
Germany	0130829666	France	05902246
Netherlands	060220657	Belgium	080015888
Denmark	80016132	Ireland	1800559294
Greece	00800119213013	Italy	167875928
Sweden	020793158	Spain	900971408
Norway	800124416	Finland	0800110064
Turkey	1950906279	Japan	0031126609
Singapore	8001202501	Hong Kong	9007209
Australia	1808125944	N. Zealand	0800441880
S. Africa	0800996337	Israel	1771503783
Cyprus	08099863	Thailand	00180012062859
Korea	0078148002633	Brazil	1955562578
Bermuda	1959910706	Mexico	958008784178

U.S. Toll Free: 1-800-368-8020 U.S. Toll Free: 1-800-368-8025

21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6
Tel: (41) 22-700 2051 Fax: (41) 22-700 2061

SEE US ON CNN - TEXT PAGE 695

SEE US ON INTERNET - http://www.surgetrd.com

21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6
Tel: (41) 22-700 2051 Fax: (41) 22-700 2061

SEE US ON CNN - TEXT PAGE 695

SEE US ON INTERNET - http://www.surgetrd.com

21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6
Tel: (41) 22-700 2051 Fax: (41) 22-700 2061

SEE US ON CNN - TEXT PAGE 695

SEE US ON INTERNET - http://www.surgetrd.com

21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6
Tel: (41) 22-700 2051 Fax: (41) 22-700 2061

SEE US ON CNN - TEXT PAGE 695

SEE US ON INTERNET - http://www.surgetrd.com

21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6
Tel: (41) 22-700 2051 Fax: (41) 22-700 2061

SEE US ON CNN - TEXT PAGE 695

SEE US ON INTERNET - http://www.surgetrd.com

21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6
Tel: (41) 22-700 2051 Fax: (41) 22-700 2061

SEE US ON CNN - TEXT PAGE 695

SEE US ON INTERNET - http://www.surgetrd.com

21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6
Tel: (41) 22-700 2051 Fax: (41) 22-700 2061

SEE US ON CNN - TEXT PAGE 695

SEE US ON INTERNET - http://www.surgetrd.com

21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6
Tel: (41) 22-700 2051 Fax: (41) 22-700 2061

SEE US ON CNN - TEXT PAGE 695

SEE US ON INTERNET - http://www.surgetrd.com

21-23 Rue du Clos, CH-1211 GENEVA 6
Tel: (41) 22-700 2051 Fax: (41) 22-700 2061

SEE US ON CNN - TEXT PAGE 695

SEE US ON INTERNET - http://www.surgetrd.com

For further details on how to place your listing contact: WILL NICHOLSON in London

Tel: (44) 171 836 48 02 - Fax: (44) 171 240 2254

Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

EUROPE

Having Babies in Europe: The Cradle as Safety Net

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

ROME — Over the last five years, a high school teacher here, 38, has been working for only a year and a half, but has drawn a salary for all but a few months.

Why? The answer, laughably simple for any Italian employer, is: The woman is a mother with two babies who has taken full advantage of every last clause in one of Europe's most generous maternity leave packages.

"In both cases, I suppose I should have returned to work earlier than I did," said Carla Starita, a teacher of literature and philosophy and mother of Gaia, 4, and Elisa, 1. "But I think it isn't right to leave one's children after a few months. Many of my colleagues went back to work early and their children didn't die, but this was my time to have children, and I believe during those occasions, it is right to use all the opportunities."

Having babies is a serious business everywhere. But in Italy, working women are given the time to treat it almost like a job. Long paid leaves, combined with free medical care, are considered part of an Italian mother's birthright — one element of the safety net that middle-class taxpayers across Europe have both enjoyed and supported with very steep

taxes for many decades now. Now, however, as European governments feel the need to make their economies more efficient, as they try to unify their currencies and draw ever closer economically, Germany, France, Spain and Italy are finding that they must trim some of this web of social benefits.

"It's true, social consciousness has some costs. But it is unthinkable that the cuts begin with maternity benefits."

Just last month, France announced cuts in its health-care programs and Germany put forward a plan for cuts that could reduce its budget deficit by \$33 billion.

In Italy, challenging maternity benefits is still regarded as political death — even though the Italian state bears more of a direct burden than most other countries do.

According to a law adopted in 1971 and amended many times since, pregnant women here are obligated to take off the last two months of pregnancy and the first three months following the birth — for a total of five months during which they receive full salary, 80 percent of it paid by the state.

And that bundle — which is about per for the course in Europe — is not all. Where Italy

breaks ahead of the pack is with its options: Once the baby is three months old, a working mother (father, too, in certain cases) can choose to stay out for another six months at 30 percent salary, courtesy of the state.

Altogether, mothers can stay off the job for a year after their child's birth, with only the

last three months without salary. Last year, the Italian state paid 1.425 trillion lire — \$900 million — in maternity leaves.

There are also benefits that are outworn in legislation, but simply sanctioned by tradition. For instance, women with risky pregnancies are entitled, with the appropriate doctor's certificate, to take all nine months of pregnancy off.

With loopholes like these, it follows that they are exploited, particularly by women working in the Italian state bureaucracy, where employee rights are as sacred as motherhood itself. Dr. Cristina Damiani, a gynecologist/obstetrician in Rome, notes that at least half of her patients have claimed so-called risky pregnancies right from the first trimester.

Extensive leaves have also become trouble for women themselves.

Smaller companies have been known to make young women sign blank resignation forms upon hiring.

But attempts to amend, even criticize, Italy's maternity laws are politically dangerous, as the newspaper *Il Giornale*, the journalistic mouthpiece of the Italian right, found out when it dared criticize the system. "In the end, so much coddling can turn against the same women who now lament both the negative effects that a long maternity leave can have on their career as well as the diffidence with which all those who wear a skirt are seen," the paper said in an editorial.

Il Giornale's offensive against the maternity leave system was taken as just that by a wide swath of society, from die-hard Communists on the left to Alessandra Mussolini, a legislator who is also the granddaughter of the dictator, on the far right.

"Do we want to throw the social state away," asked Miss Mussolini, a member of the National Alliance, and a new mother herself.

"It's true, social consciousness has some costs. But it is unthinkable that the cuts must begin with maternity benefits."

Chirac to Face The Wrath of Euroskeptics In U.K. Visit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A rising tide of Euroskepticism in Britain could pose a stern test of the new warmth in British-French ties when President Jacques Chirac of France arrives Tuesday for his first state visit to London.

Officials from both governments have been vying for superlatives to describe the improvement in bilateral relations since Mr. Chirac took office a year ago. On security and defense, in particular, the two old rivals increasingly work hand in glove.

But Mr. Chirac may find he needs all his Gallic charm to overcome a hardening suspicion in Britain of all things European in the wake of the European Union's worldwide ban on British beef exports due to fears of "mad cow" disease.

"There is no doubt that feelings are running very high," a British official said. London says the ban is unjustified scientifically and has been imposed to steal its market share.

It is no accident that Queen Elizabeth II, Mr. Chirac's host for the four-day visit, will serve British beef at lunch soon after the president arrives by Eurostar train.

But French officials on Monday ruled out a dramatic initiative on the cattle issue, saying the time to lift the ban had not yet arrived.

"I am not sure that the time has come for a particular gesture," Mr. Chirac's spokeswoman, Catherine Colonna, said in Paris. "Any premature, over-hasty measure could prove counterproductive if it did not restore consumer confidence."

The queen invited Mr. Chirac immediately after his election just over a year ago, in a sign of special attention given the fact that she organizes only two state visits a year. The second will be by President Nelson Mandela of South Africa in July.

French-British relations have steadily improved since the Socialists lost power in France three years ago, first with Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and then with Mr. Chirac, who worked to improve the ties, especially in defense matters.

Prime Minister John Major and Mr. Chirac at once established friendly relations, with each supporting the other at difficult moments.

Mr. Chirac will tackle Euroskepticism head on when he addresses both houses of Parliament on Wednesday.

"France is convinced that Britain must play a full part in Europe, and that Europe won't exist without Britain," his spokeswoman said. "President Chirac will tell his partners that and stress it in his speech." Mr. Chirac will also make it clear that France wants, and expects, Britain to sign up for a single European currency — something that is anathema to rightist Euroskeptics in Mr. Major's deeply divided Conservative Party.

(Reuters, AFP)



Erich Priebke, a former SS officer, entering court in Rome on Monday.

Bonn Hands Over Bosnian Serb For a War Crimes Trial in Hague

Agence France-Presse

THE HAGUE — German authorities on Monday handed to UN officials Goran Lajic, a Bosnian Serb charged with war crimes by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the court said.

Mr. Lajic, 28, who has agreed to appear before the war crimes tribunal, was arrested on March 18 near Nurn-

berg. Since his arrest, Mr. Lajic had been held in custody in Germany.

He appears on an extensive list of those suspected of crimes against humanity during the war in the former Yugoslavia, and is accused of torturing, beating and killing numerous Bosnian Muslim and Bosnian Croat prisoners held in the Keraterm camp in 1992.

Ex-Nazi's Lawyer Defends Massacre

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The massacre of 335 civilians was legitimate revenge for the bombing deaths of German soldiers and should not be punished as a war crime, the defense lawyer for a former Nazi officer said Monday.

Erich Priebke was "following an order that he thought legitimate because it was a legitimate order of reprisal," Velio Di Rezze told the military court.

Mr. Di Rezze, giving his first detailed statement on the defense strategy for the 62-year-old former SS captain, insisted that Mr. Priebke would have "faced the firing squad" if he refused to carry out the 1944 slayings in caves outside Rome.

Mr. Priebke is accused of a central role in the massacre, ordered in retaliation for a bombing by resistance fighters that killed 32 German soldiers. The victims included two Catholic priests, a 14-year-old boy and 75 Jews.

The defendant has said he killed two of the victims and called out the names of 100 others who were led to the caves and shot.

"Erich Priebke has his moral responsibility, but what the court has to decide on is his legal responsibility," Mr. Di Rezze said.

Mr. Priebke, who was extradited from Argentina last year, attended the court session. He sat quietly as Mr. Di Rezze detailed his case. If convicted, Mr. Priebke could be sentenced to life imprisonment.

His lawyer also asked the court to limit the number of witnesses because "this is not a trial of Nazism."

Mr. Di Rezze said he was opposed to the witness list proposed by the civil plaintiffs, relatives of victims killed in the SS massacre for which Mr. Priebke is on trial.

Mr. Di Rezze also asked the judge to reject the testimony of nearly 85 people — ranging from relatives of victims to rabbis — cited by attorneys in the civil suit. The civil prosecution, filed by the victims' relatives, has been incorporated into the military trial.

"What sense is there in inviting here six or seven rabbis from all over the world?" Mr. Di Rezze asked the court. "They are irrelevant."

"If you decide to make this a trial on genocide, then approve all the witnesses," he added. "Otherwise, your rule must be relevance."

Judge Agostino Quistelli is expected to make his decision on the full witness list Wednesday.

Judge Quistelli said he would reconsider allowing the testimony of Dietrich Beelitz, a former SS officer in Rome, who prosecutors say can prove Mr. Priebke's key role in ordering the massacre.

As Mr. Di Rezze criticized the proposals for wide-ranging testimonies, Felice Napoli, one of the possible witnesses, started screaming at Mr. Priebke and was led from the courtroom.

(AP, AFP)

Last Polaris Makes Submarine History

Reuters

LONDON — The last of Britain's four Polaris nuclear-armed submarines surfaced Monday off Scotland, ending its final patrol.

The 8,400-ton Repulse made its way up the Firth of Clyde to a naval base in northeastern Scotland. It is to be officially decommissioned later this year.

Britain's nuclear deterrent will now rely on a U.S.-made missile, the Trident, aboard Vanguard-class submarines.

Since 1968, crews on Britain's four Polaris submarines — Repulse, Renown, Resolution and Revenge — spent three-month tours of duty in the Atlantic.

Revenge was retired in 1992, followed by Resolution and Renown.

Italy's Arbiter Convokes Leaders President to Lead 2 Days of Talks on a New Government

Reuters

ROME — President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro called Monday for two days of formal talks this week on the formation of a new government following the victory of the center-left Olive Tree alliance the general election last month.

A statement by the president's office said that Mr. Scalfaro, supreme arbiter in Italian politics, would hold talks Wednesday and Thursday with leaders of the two main blocs, coaligned parties in Parliament and institutional figures.

The consultations are all but certain to lead to the appointment of Romano Prodi, the Olive Tree leader, as prime minister-designate, possibly Thursday night.

Mr. Prodi, a 56-year-old economist who has not held major elected office until now, will head Italy's 55th government since World War II and

the first for almost 50 years to include the left.

Aides say he intends to have his cabinet ready for Mr. Scalfaro's approval within 48 hours of his appointment. The government must then win a vote of confidence in both houses of Parliament before it is fully empowered.

In an interview Sunday on a public television network, Mr. Prodi said he hoped to bring people into his cabinet who would "reassure the international political and economic community."

Among six candidates he mentioned were departing Prime Minister Lamberto Dini, a potential foreign minister, and a former prime minister, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, whom newspapers have mentioned as a possible treasury minister. Antonio Di Pietro, the former magistrate whose investigations of political graft helped topple the old guard, has agreed to serve as minister for public works.



When you arrive at Osaka, you are landing on the world's first off-shore runway. The award-winning Kansai International Airport has been built, literally, in Osaka Bay.

Japan Airlines flies there direct 14 times a week, delivering you from London, Paris, and Frankfurt straight to the heart of Japan's industrial and business area.

From there you can travel onwards to 20 destinations throughout Japan and the Asian Pacific region.

To fly direct to Osaka or Tokyo, contact your travel agent or ring your local JAL office. Your call will be most welcome.

*Three times a week from July 1996.

JAL Japan Airlines
A BETTER APPROACH TO BUSINESS

IRA Cease-Fire Isn't Imminent

BELFAST — Gerry Adams, leader of the Irish Republican Army's political wing, dismissed reports Monday that the nationalist guerrillas may soon call a truce in their war against British rule in Northern Ireland.

"In my opinion there is little basis for the speculation, fueled mainly by British government sources, that a renewal of the IRA cessation is, at this time, imminent," the Sinn Fein leader said in a statement in Belfast.

Mr. Adams was responding to British, American and Irish pressure for the IRA to reinstate the cease-fire they abandoned after 17 months in February with a huge bombing in London.

Foreign Minister Dick Spring of Ireland said earlier that "all the indications are that the Irish process is heading for another cease-fire." (Reuters)

French Prepare Defense Cuts

PARIS — The French cabinet, moving to set up an all-professional army, approved a sharply reduced defense budget Monday.

The budget to be presented to Parliament next month pegged military spending for the six-year period 1997-2002 at an annual 185 billion francs (\$37 billion), about 20 billion

(\$4.0 billion) less than the level set by the government in 1994.

For the Record

Fishermen off Estonia have discovered the body of a woman believed to have been a victim of the September 1994 ferry disaster in the Baltic Sea.

(AP)

Calendar

EU agenda for Tuesday, May 14

BRUSSELS — Foreign ministers end two-day meeting.

BRUSSELS — EU health ministers meet.

JOHANNESBURG — Jacques Santer, president of the European Commission, ends visit to South Africa.

JOHANNESBURG — Research Commissioner Edith Cresson continues South Africa visit (to May 16).

BRUSSELS — Hans van den Broek, external relations commissioner, receives Foreign Minister Alecis Michailides of Cyprus, and Inter Bishop Komanica, Bishop of Banja Luka, Bosnia-Herzegovina.

(Sources: Agence Europe, AFP)

Heart of the City WEEKENDS

London from just £109 per night

Explore Europe with a "Heart of the City Weekend" from Inter-Continental. Choose from 56 European hotels for that special weekend break.

For information or reservations contact us from the UK on 0345 581444, from France on 05 90 85 55, or from Germany on 01 30 85 3455.

Rates per room per night. Limited availability. £109 rate at Forum Hotel London. Valid weekends only.

INTER-CONTINENTAL
HOTELS AND RESORTS
Europe • The Middle East • Africa • Asia Pacific • The Americas

0251 100 1550

Liberian Refugees, Refused Haven, Win Brief Respite From Freighter

TAKORADI, Ghana — Some of the thousands of Liberian war refugees aboard a crippled freighter were taken off the ship and put in heavily guarded dockside tents at this Ghanaian port, witnesses said.

There were confused accounts of the number of the 4,000 refugees aboard the ship who were removed to the dock. Some needed medical attention after nearly a week at sea in crowded and unsanitary conditions.

The passengers fleeing violence and anarchy in Monrovia, the Liberian capital, are unwanted by Liberia's neighbors, who say they have had enough of the six-year civil war and refugee problem.

The refugees' respite ashore is likely

to be only temporary, just long enough for repairs to be carried out on the vessel.

About 300 women and children were separated from the rest of the refugees, the police said. Male passengers were carefully screened by the police after Ghana's deputy foreign minister, Mohammed ibn Chambas, said the government had proof that armed men were on board.

"The owner of the vessel, like other owners of similar vessels, is taking advantage of the vulnerability of Liberians on board and is charging them exorbitant fares despite the fact that the vessel has no confirmed final place of destination for its passengers," Mr. Chambas said.

The passengers aboard the freighter

paid up to \$75 each to get out of Monrovia, where bodies littered the streets last week after renewed fighting in the civil war.

As the passengers left the rusting freighter Bulk Challenge, Ghana made it clear in a statement that it was sticking to its decision not to give the refugees asylum.

It cited the need to avoid undermining the decisions made last week by the Economic Community of West African States on halting the renewed civil war in Liberia. Ghana holds the rotating presidency of the organization.

A Foreign Ministry statement said: "Care must be taken in order not to create a panic situation in Monrovia which will unduly generate more exodus of Liberians into neighboring

countries which are already saddled with playing host to hundreds of thousands of Liberian refugees."

"The vessel which is anchored just outside the harbor will be expected to set sail for Monrovia or wherever the captain would decide," the ministry statement added.

Ivory Coast, saying that hundreds of the passengers were Liberian gunmen, forced the Bulk Challenge back to sea last Thursday after emergency repairs.

There were also signs Monday of international anger at the treatment of the Liberian refugees, particularly the freighter passengers. Many of them are sick, packed together on board with access to only one toilet.

The United Nations high commissioner for refugees, Sadako Ogata, ap-

pealed in a statement: "Unless the door is open to them, a lot of people, many of them women and children, may die."

She said the United Nations was prepared to help the countries that would grant asylum to the Liberians.

France expressed willingness to help the refugees but announced no specific offer.

Port officials said the Bulk Challenge returned to the dock after a generator failure forced it to stop as it tried to leave Takoradi on Sunday night. Repairs could take up to three days.

The panic continued in Monrovia.

On Monday, 3,000 Guineans and Liberians were packing onto a freighter headed for Conakry, the capital of Guinea. Fighting broke out among people trying to buy tickets, prompting

security forces to whip people with belts and batons to keep them in line.

The ship was expected to leave the port at sunset.

In neighboring Sierra Leone, about 1,300 refugees fleeing Monrovia on the merchant vessel Victory Reefer were forced for a fourth day to remain on board in the port at Freetown while authorities determined if any of the passengers were armed Liberian fighters.

The refugees were largely Sierra Leoneans who had fled into Liberia during their own five-year civil war.

More than 150,000 people have died in Liberia's civil war, half the population of 2.9 million has been left homeless and a half-dozen warring factions have emerged to carry on a battle for supremacy. (Reuters, AFP)

Leftist Alliance Seeks Candidate to Lead India

NEW DELHI — An alliance of leftist groups searched Monday for a compromise candidate to lead the next Indian government, hoping to deny power to the Hindu nationalist party that fared best in parliamentary elections.

With no party coming close to winning a majority of the 545 seats in India's lower house of Parliament, the battle for power has emerged as a contest between the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata

Party versus the rest. The National Front, a mix of socialist, communist and low-caste parties, received a boost Sunday when the long-governing Congress Party offered to give a leftist government outside backing.

Congress and the leftist parties say they are determined to block the Hindu nationalists from taking control, claiming the Hindu party agenda threatens to widen the rift between Hindus and Muslims, who make up 12 percent of India's 920 million people.

By forming a loose alliance with the Congress Party and fielding a candidate acceptable to both sides, the National Front would be in a stronger position than the Hindu nationalists to put together a coalition government.

At least one National Front leader suggested that if all else fails, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao should be allowed to stay in office, despite the crushing party received at the polls.

Mr. Rao resigned as prime minister on Friday, agreeing to stay on as a caretaker.

President Shankar Dayal Sharma is expected to choose a party to form the next administration by the end of the week. He can pick whichever party he believes will provide a stable government, but custom dictates that the largest party in Parliament — in this case the Bharatiya Janata Party — gets the first opportunity.

Should the Hindu nationalists fail to find enough coalition partners, the leftist alliance could lead the next government, the first time that lower castes and other

traditionally disadvantaged groups would play a significant role in governing India.

Mr. Sharma has said he will wait until official results are in from all 537 contested seats.

In addition, elections for six seats will be held later this month, and two more lawmakers are nominated.

With the results of 534 races available, the Bharatiya Janata Party and its committed allies won 186 seats.

The Congress Party won 136, its low-

est number since India's first election in 1952.

The National Front had 111 seats, and the remaining 101 went to regional groups and independents.

The only leader of national stature in the leftist alliance is V.P. Singh, who served as prime minister for 11 months in 1989-1990.

But Mr. Singh, who is undergoing cancer treatment, says he wants to stay out of politics.

Jyoti Basu, the veteran Marxist leader

Russian Held As U.K. Spy Is Mid-Level Aide

MOSCOW — A Russian whose arrest on suspicion of spying for Britain set off a dispute between Moscow and London is a young official at the Russian Foreign Ministry, the Interfax press agency said Monday.

"He is a quite young man, a middle-ranking diplomat who had good prospects for the future," the agency said, quoting sources in Moscow.

"To our greatest regret, there was a black sheep in the family," an unnamed Foreign Ministry official told Interfax.

The man has been charged with treason, the maximum penalty for which is death.

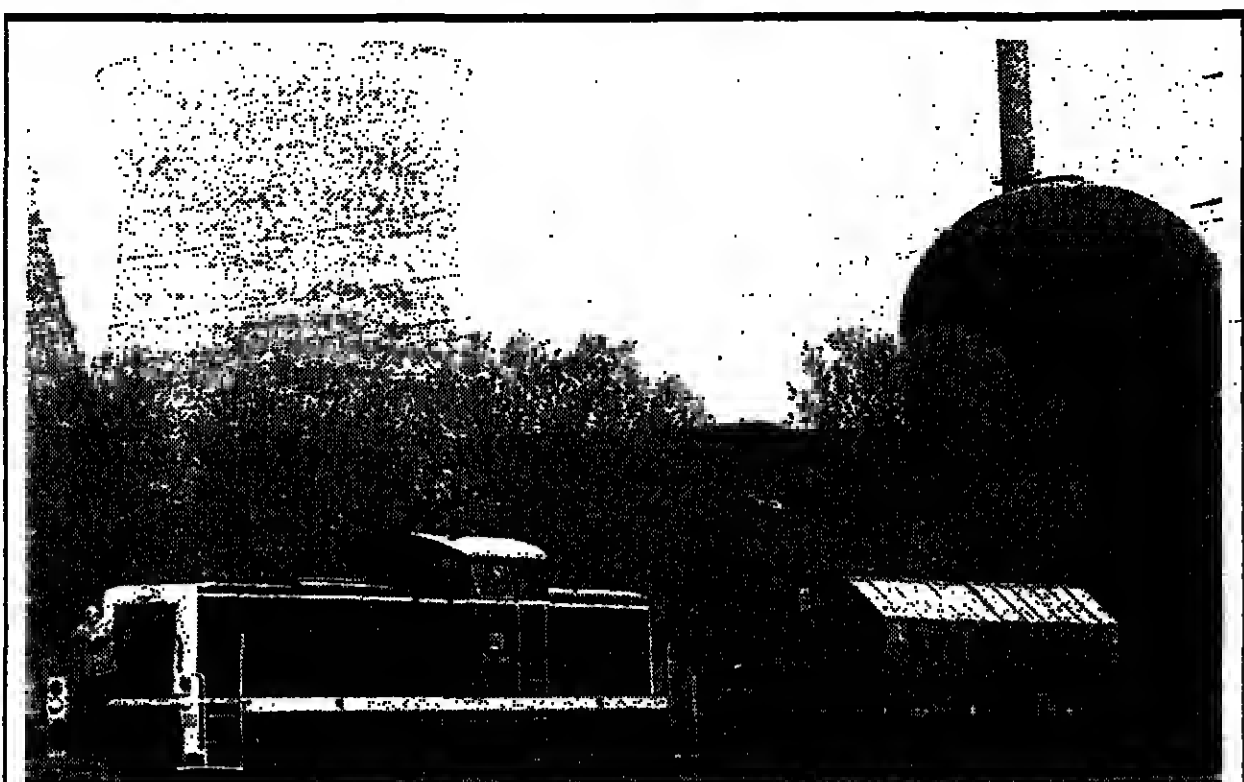
His arrest triggered a dispute between Russia and Britain and Moscow's announcement on May 6 that it planned to expel up to nine British diplomats it said were spies.

Some analysts speculated that the incident was related to next month's presidential election, where President Boris N. Yeltsin faces a challenge from Gen. A. Zyuganov, a Communist.

Britain has indicated it would match any expulsions by Moscow with a retaliatory expulsions of its own.

For now, British and Russian officials have made it clear that no details will be released on talks being held on the matter between the British ambassador in Moscow, Sir Andrew Wood, and the Russian Foreign Ministry.

"Discussions are continuing," a British Foreign Office spokesman said.



WASTE TRAIN — A train carrying spent nuclear fuel rods leaving Gundremmingen, Germany, on Monday for a reprocessing plant in Sellafield, England. The police had to remove protesters from the tracks.

UN Tries to Resolve Africa Land Dispute

ABUJA, Nigeria — A United Nations envoy met with Nigeria's military ruler and Cameroon's deputy prime minister to discuss a dispute between the two countries over the oil-rich Bakassi Peninsula.

A United Nations undersecretary-general for special assignments, Lakshmi Brahmi, met with the Nigerian head of state, General Sani Abacha, on Saturday and Cameroon's deputy prime minister, Ahmadou Moussy, arrived in Nigeria on Monday.

Nigeria and Cameroon have accused each other of launching attacks in Bakassi, which each claims as its own territory in the oil-rich Gulf of Guinea.

At least one National Front leader suggested that if all else fails, Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao should be allowed to stay in office, despite the crushing party received at the polls.

Mr. Rao resigned as prime minister on Friday, agreeing to stay on as a caretaker.

President Shankar Dayal Sharma is expected to choose a party to form the next administration by the end of the week. He can pick whichever party he believes will provide a stable government, but custom dictates that the largest party in Parliament — in this case the Bharatiya Janata Party — gets the first opportunity.

Should the Hindu nationalists fail to find enough coalition partners, the leftist alliance could lead the next government, the first time that lower castes and other

traditionally disadvantaged groups would play a significant role in governing India.

Mr. Sharma has said he will wait until official results are in from all 537 contested seats.

In addition, elections for six seats will be held later this month, and two more lawmakers are nominated.

With the results of 534 races available, the Bharatiya Janata Party and its committed allies won 186 seats.

The Congress Party won 136, its low-

est number since India's first election in 1952.

The National Front had 111 seats, and the remaining 101 went to regional groups and independents.

The only leader of national stature in the leftist alliance is V.P. Singh, who served as prime minister for 11 months in 1989-1990.

But Mr. Singh, who is undergoing cancer treatment, says he wants to stay out of politics.

Jyoti Basu, the veteran Marxist leader

EU Votes Early for Yeltsin's Russia

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In another demonstration of Western support for President Boris N. Yeltsin, European Union foreign ministers on Monday approved a plan for closer cooperation with Russia on trade and security issues.

The so-called action plan was largely a repackaging of existing agreements rather than a significant policy initiative, EU officials acknowledged.

But by timing the move before the June 16 presidential election, the Union's 15 member states hoped to add their collective contribution to Western efforts to help Mr. Yeltsin fend off a challenge from his Communist rival, Gennadi A. Zyuganov.

"Obviously, like everybody else, they want to help Yeltsin, and they see this as a way to show support," a Western official said.

The EU plan offers no immediate carrots to Russia and is distinctly modest compared with other recent efforts.

The International Monetary Fund recently approved \$10.2 billion in loans to Moscow, while President Bill Clinton made an overt demonstration of support for Mr. Yeltsin in Moscow at last month's Group of Seven meeting on nuclear security, as did such EU leaders as Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, President Jacques Chirac of France and Prime Minister John Major of Britain.

Still, the EU ministers promised to work more closely with Moscow to de-

velop new security ties for the post-Cold War era, a significant gesture given Russia's hostility to the planned expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"It is very important that Russia be integrated into a new European security architecture," said Klaus Kinkel, the German foreign minister, who has called for a security treaty between NATO and Russia.

Under the plan, the Union will draw up a program of foreign-policy cooperation every six months, coinciding with the rotating presidency of the Union.

The plan basically elaborates the promise of closer ties contained in a partnership and cooperation accord that the Union signed with Russia last year.

It provides EU help for Russian efforts to develop a market economy and gain admission to the World Trade Organization, and calls for studies of ways to deepen EU-Russian trade.

It also promises closer cooperation on areas ranging from the fight against international crime and nuclear safety to enhancing efforts by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to end the fighting in secessionist Chechnya.

THE GOLDEN COMPASS

By Philip Pullman. 399 pages. \$20. Knopf.

Reviewed by Michael Dirda

THE consul said, "The witches have talked about this child for centuries past. Because they live so close to the place where the veil between the worlds is thin, they hear immortal whispers from time to time, in the voices of those beings who pass between the worlds. And they have spoken of a child such as this, who has a great destiny that can only be fulfilled elsewhere — not in this world, but far beyond."

Each of us, of course, is that special child. People sometimes complain that fantasy fiction is too extravagant, too unbelievable. Such realists miss the point. Fantasy novels appeal to us (and our children) because we all yearn to lead thrilling lives, lives that are adventurous and significant, lives commensurate with our dreams. Haven't we all been given the fairy's kiss? One day we will exchange our simple peasant trappings. . . . One day Gandalf will stop at our door. Till then we may seem ordinary, but deep in our hearts we are actually Alice or Dorothy, Wart or Bilbo.

BOOKS

ant enough? These are only the initial astonishments in this wonder-filled book. Consider Pullman's most daring trope: Every person in this not-quite-right 19th century is linked to his own daemon — a totemic animal, a soul-mate, matched to his or her personality. Lyra's is named Pantalaimon, and since she is young he can change shapes. After puberty, daemons lose their metamorphic power and settle on a single form: Mrs. Coulter, for example, is one with her golden monkey; the ambitious Lord Asriel's secret self may be glimpsed in his sleekly cunning snow leopard. Still another, albeit more conventional marvel is the very rare alethiometer — part dowsing rod, part sextant — that allows Lyra to learn the truth to any question she asks it.

All the beloved, and archetypal, elements are here: A child of mysterious parentage with a special gift of which she is ignorant. A magical artifact. A powerful wizard and an evil queen. Rescue by the lowly (who turn out to possess natural nobility). The gradual gathering of the Companions, followed

by a journey into the realm of the enemy. But who is the enemy? Lyra only knows that she must travel north to rescue her friend and, as she later discovers, free her father from a terrible fate. In this alternate world the north has apparently long been the locus for the uncanny. When Lyra visits London's Royal Arctic Institute she sees "the harpoon with which the great whale Grimmsdud had been killed" and "the stone carved with an inscription in an unknown language which was found in the hand of the explorer Lord Rukh, frozen to death in his lonely tent." But even these marvels pale before more recent mysteries — strange outlines glimpsed inside the aurora borealis, rumors of beings half dead, half alive, gossip about something called the Oblation Board and Rusakov particles.

Throughout "The Golden Compass" the prose is clean and fast-moving — no archaisms or high diction slow down the pace and excitement of the story. Pullman can describe equally well the cozy comforts of a senior common room, all leather,

France Puts Gay Couples on a New Track

PARIS — Homosexual couples can now get cheap train seats provided their town hall certifies that they live together, the state railroad company

SNCF announced on Monday. A spokeswoman said SNCF had extended to homosexual couples the 25 percent fare cut granted to heterosexual couples.

Escorts & Guides

BELGRAVIA ORCHIDS
LONDON - PARIS
Escort Agency Credit Cards Welcome
Service Worldwide Tel London
0171 589 5237

INTERNATIONAL T.O.U.C.H.
Executive Escort Service
HEAD OFFICE LONDON
0171 266 1033
SERVICE WORLDWIDE

SABLE INTERNATIONAL
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
0171 538 4445

LONDON PARIS VIENNA MUNICH
MONTE CARLO CANNES ST TROPEZ
CREDIT CARDS WELCOME

ELITE Escort Service
NEW YORK CITY
1-800-464-6867

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

EUROPEAN MODEL ESCORT SERVICE
TOP MODEL, reservation WORLDWIDE
PARIS-MONACO-COTE D'AZUR
GENEVA-ZURICH-LUXEMBOURG
MILAN-ROME-BRUSSELS-OSLO
STOCKHOLM-ATHENS
GERMANY-SPAIN-AUSTRIA
& throughout MIDDLE EAST & USA
Office: +43-1-799218 all CARS
Major Credit Cards Accepted

BEHIND THE RED CURTAIN
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
Ladies Of All Nationalities
TEL: 0171 727 4222

ZURICH EMMANUELLA
Escort Service
Credit Cards Accepted
Tel: 01 361 53 56

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS
World's First & Most Exclusive Service
Tel: 212-767-7282 New York USA
Major Credit Cards Accepted

ARISTOCATS Escort Service
3 Shoukham St, London W1
0171 258 0090

EUROCONTACT INTL Escort Service
VIENNA-PARIS-PIERRE-BRUSSELS
MILAN-ROME-GENEVA-LUXEMBOURG
GENEVA-ZURICH-FRANKFURT
Vienna +43-1-212 0431 Credit Cards

MILAN - ROME - FLORENCE - PARIS
BOLIGNA - COTE D'AZUR - MADRID
LUGANO - LONDON Escort Service
Tel: 39/0348 220 1882 credit cards

MORRISON CLUB - VIENNA ESCORT
Service, S. Rechte Wenzels 2a
0222535 86 84

MADRID
TAD ESCORT SERVICE
BEFORE MIDNIGHT, Tel 316 10 32

EXECUTIVE CLUB
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
TEL: 0171 727 5008 Credit Cards

FRANKFURT-MANNHEIM-DORTMUND
Exclusive Escort Service
089-6211806 & 0172-9101806

DANIELLE PRIVATE Escort Service
Taped Comedies - London based
Tel: 0171 924 2716

MIYAKO ESCORT SERVICE
Paris & Frankfurt, Low rates, friendly.
Tel: Frankfurt +49 69582 5180.

BLACK BEAUTY ESCORT SERVICE
LONDON HEATHROW GATWICK
Tel: UK 0181-609-5082 CREDIT CARDS

FRANKFURT MONOPOL
Intl Escort Service
Mobile Phone 0172 - 6992 007

"ANNABELLE'S ESCORT SERVICE"
FRENCH-ENGLISH SPEAKING
LONDON TEL: 0171 262 2286

"FIVE STARS"
ESCORT & GUIDE SERVICE
FRANKFURT 069 / 562 221

AMSTERDAM BERNADETTE
Escort Service & Dinner Dates
Tel: 020 65 38 38 or 020 65 43

By Robert Byrne

GARRY Kasparov beat Viswanathan Anand in Round 3 of the Max Euwe Memorial Tournament.

The Pano-Botvinnik Attack with 3 ed cd 4 c4 converts a Caro-Kann Defense into a queenside opening, akin to a Tarrasch Defense with colors reversed for the sake of getting away from a super-solid formation hard to break through.

On 6...e6, there is no profit in 7 cd ed 9 Bf6 Qf5 9 Nd5 Qd8 10 Bc4 Be6 11 Qb3 Na5 12 Bb5 Nc6 13 Bc4 Na5.

After 7...Be7, Kasparov did not want to give Black a tempo with 8 Bd3 de 9 Bc4, but preferred the alternative of seizing space on the queenside with 8 c5.

The exchange with 10...Nc3 11 be reduced material and weakened the white pawn formation so that Kasparov could no longer attack with b4 and b5.

After 14...Bf6 15 Rb1, Anand counterattacked from the flank with 15...b6.

After repeating moves while he thought over the

CHESS

After 24...Kf8 25 Re3, there was no use playing 25...g5 because 26 Qh5! Kg7 27 Bg5 hg 28 Qg5 Kf8 29 Rb3 forces mate.

After 29...Qc3, the material was equal, but Kasparov still had his attack going against a king wandering in the center.

Against 31 Rg7, Anand could not play 31...Ne5 since 32 Qf6 Kc8 33 Qe5 wins.

Anand gave up after 36 Re7! because the king-and-pawn ending after 36...Re7 37 Qe7 Qf7 38 Be7 Ke7 is lost for him.

Thus, 39 Kf1 d3 40 h5 c3 41 Ke1 c2 42 Kd2 Kf7 43 g4 Kg7 44 f4 Kh6 45 a4 a5 46 Kc1 Kg7 47 f5 of 48 g f Kb6 49 f6 Kb7 50 e6 does it.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

White Black
1 e4 e6 2 d4 d5 3 Nc3 Nf6 4 Bg5 Be7 5 e5 c5 6 Nf3 Qc7 7 Bc4 Kf8 8 Qd2 Qc6 9 Qd3 Qc7 10 Qd2 Qc6 11 Qd3 Qc7 12 Qd2 Qc6 13 Qd3 Qc7 14 Qd2 Qc6 15 Qd3 Qc7 16 Qd2 Qc6 17 Qd3 Qc7 18 Qd2 Qc6 19 Qd3 Qc7 20 Qd2 Qc6 21 Qd3 Qc7 22 Qd2 Qc6 23 Qd3 Qc7 24 Qd2 Qc6 25 Qd3 Qc7 26 Qd2 Qc6 27 Qd3 Qc7 28 Qd2 Qc6 29 Qd3 Qc7 30 Qd2 Qc6 31 Qd3 Qc7 32 Qd2 Qc6 33 Qd3 Qc7 34 Qd2 Qc6 35 Qd3 Qc7 36 Qd2 Qc6 37 Qd3 Qc7 38 Qd2 Qc6 39 Qd3 Qc7 40 Qd2 Qc6 41 Qd3 Qc7 42 Qd2 Qc6 43 Qd3 Qc7 44 Qd2 Qc6 45 Qd3 Qc7 46 Qd2 Qc6 47 Qd3 Qc7 48 Qd2 Qc6 49 Qd3 Qc7 50 Qd2 Qc6

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS EDUCATION

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING PUBLISHED

Besides their essential teaching roles, faculty are increasingly valued for their published work.

A business school's main assets are its teachers. In an ever-more-competitive climate, the school's international image and reputation are forged and maintained essentially through the research, publication and teaching efforts of its academic staff, including any high-profile "gurus" that it may have tempted on board. Accordingly, recruiting, motivating and holding on to the best-qualified and most effective faculty members are major preoccupations of every management school dean and board of governors.

Recruiting at the source
"We operate in a global recruitment market, and institutes like ours are all competing for the same top-quality people," says Antonio Borges, dean of INSEAD in Fontainebleau, France. "Our basic strategy is to look for young high-flyers who have just completed their Ph.D.s, and then encourage them to develop their talents in the special IN-

SEAD culture." Schools from which INSEAD has recruited include Stanford, Wharton, Chicago and Harvard in the United States; Oxford in Britain; and Leuven in Belgium. "British institutions sometimes bid for the best professors in academic auctions, but we can't do that here since we are tied to pre-set scales in the same ways as schools in France and many other European countries," remarks Frank Bradley, dean of the University College Dublin Graduate School of Business in Ireland. "On the other hand, we do everything we can to support faculty in their research efforts and to ensure that chairs are awarded to people who have earned them."

IESE in Barcelona encourages faculty to carry out private consultancy work as an additional way of promoting the school, and it assesses staff on the basis of such work as well as on teaching and research. "Case studies form a strong element in our

teaching method, and we like to disseminate our own cases to other schools through case clearing-houses in Europe and the United States," says Jaime Ribera, professor and associate dean for the faculty at IESE. "This provides us with international exposure similar to the publication of research articles in academic journals."

The fourth R
Getting published in U.S. journals is a big plus for many European business school academics. "The fact that we are now plugged into the Internet makes it easier for us to collaborate on articles with American colleagues," remarks Marie-Catherine Weil at EAP in Paris, "and an American name on the article makes it much easier to get published there."

This conduit works both ways, of course. "U.S. schools nowadays are showing considerable interest in what Europe is publishing in a number of fields," observes Robert Galliers, chairman of Warwick Business School in Britain. "The interest is mingled with a degree of concern over the competition that European academic publishing is now providing. Management aspects of information systems and investment in information technology provide a good example."

Schools across Europe also battle for attention by

pouring out their own rising streams of newsletters and magazines featuring professors and their latest thoughts. For example, Business Strategy Review is published quarterly by the Oxford University Press on behalf of London Business School. IMD in Lausanne, Switzerland issues occasional papers summarizing business research carried out by faculty members, and Warwick Business School issues an occasional review called Hot Topics.

Textbooks
"Academic articles and books aimed at a wider business public help to give schools a higher profile outside and to generate new thinking," says Rune Sørensen, provost of the Norwegian School of Management at Sandvika near Oslo. "Textbooks tend to target a more domestic market, and we apply a strict quality-control procedure before using textbooks written by faculty members." As Europe struggles toward closer union and internal frontiers come down, Dublin's Mr. Bradley sees new market potential in business textbooks. "There is now a growing European market for business management textbooks that stretches beyond national frontiers," he says. For instance, his own textbook on international marketing strategy is distributed in several countries.

Michael Rowe



The French school INSEAD maintains that 35 percent of its MBA graduates eventually start their own businesses.

NURTURING FUTURE ENTREPRENEURS

Some MBA programs include courses designed to land self-starters directly in the marketplace.

Across Europe, new job creation depends more than ever on small and medium-sized companies. At the same time, major corporations are splitting their operations up into smaller business units. Both these trends mean that business schools and management centers are giving new emphasis to entrepreneurship in their student programs and executive courses. Often, they are urged on by government authorities concerned about high unemployment.

"We offer three different programs in entrepreneurship," says An Debbaut at De Vlerick School voor Management in Belgium. "One of these is a start-up program for young people planning to launch their own businesses, another is an 'excellence program' for older managers of more mature companies, and a third is a course that opened last year, designed specifically for women entrepreneurs."

The Instituto de Empresa in Madrid calculates that 10 percent of its MBA graduates go on to set up their own businesses in the years immediately following graduation. INSEAD at Fontainebleau in France claims that in the longer term, some 35 percent of its MBA alumni take the same route.

At the Norwegian School of Management in Sandvika, near Oslo, some 40 students out of a fourth-year class total of around 300 take the optional course in entrepreneurship. "We recently asked these students to complete a questionnaire," says Olav Spilling, an entrepreneurship specialist at NSM. "Fifty percent of them said they were very interested in setting up their own

firm, and a good half-dozen have concrete plans to do so. Family business connections are an important factor in a number of these cases."

IESE, whose main campus is in Barcelona, includes an optional course on new-venture projects in the second year of its MBA program. It also boasts a chair of entrepreneurship, currently occupied by Pedro Mueno, who has written two books on the subject. "Every year we submit a selection of the best venture projects developed by MBA students to a panel of alumni," says IESE Professor Eduardo Ballarín. In several instances this has led to an offer of funding, allowing projects to cross the divide from classroom to marketplace.

"We recently launched a one-year full-time diploma course in entrepreneurial studies," says Colm O'Gorman of the University College Dublin Graduate School of Business in Ireland. "This caters to a rising demand, particularly from people whose first degrees are in subjects other than business studies and who want to set up their own firms. It also coincides with action undertaken by the government, which has set up a task force on business creation."

ESSEC at Cergy-Pontoise near Paris includes an optional course on new-business creation in its main degree program. "This is divided into two parts, the first looking at organizational issues such as marketing, management teams and financing, and the second at project monitoring," says Christian Koning, chairman of ESSEC's strategy and management department. "We are now planning a number of changes to this course. For example, we intend to give it greater emphasis in the program as a whole, and we want to give students more help in how to measure and take risks."

American University Studies in Switzerland

AGSB is fully authorized under the Nonpublic Postsecondary Educational Institutions Act, State of Georgia, USA, for:

Bachelor of Science in Business Administration
concentrations in Management, Marketing, International Relations

Master of International Business Administration
the specialized, international MBA

January, June, August Admission

For information, contact AGSB, American Graduate School of Business and Institute of Undergraduate Business Studies
Place des Anciens-Fossés, 1514 La Tour-Peilz, (7), Switzerland
Tel: (41-21) 944 9501 Fax: (41-21) 944 9504

University of California, Riverside

INTERNATIONAL PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMS

- UPCOMING PROGRAMS:**
- 1. THE AMERICAN LEGAL SYSTEM (Jan 15-16)
 - 2. MANAGEMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVES (Jan 12-13)
 - 3. HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (Feb 28-Mar 1)
 - 4. INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND FINANCE (Mar 4-5)
 - 5. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ENERGY - ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY PREVIEW & CONTROL (Oct 7-Nov 1)
 - 6. GIS - GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (Mar 4-5)
- CUSTOMIZED PROGRAMS**
- 1. CUSTOM-DESIGNED PROGRAMS AVAILABLE YEAR-ROUND

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

- YEAR-ROUND PROGRAMS:**
- 1. IMPROVE ENGLISH PROGRAM (4 weeks 10 weeks)
 - 2. IMPROVE ORAL PRESENTATION PROGRAM (4 weeks 10 weeks)
 - 3. UNIVERSITY PREPARATION PROGRAM (4 weeks 10 weeks)
 - 4. ACADEMIC ENGLISH PROGRAM (4 weeks 10 weeks)
 - 5. DESIGN-YOUR-OWN PROGRAM (flexible and custom-tailored)
 - 6. CONVERSATION AND AMERICAN CULTURE PROGRAM (3-4 weeks)
 - 7. ADVANCED BUSINESS ENGLISH & COMMUNICATION (4 weeks 10 weeks)
 - 8. TEACHING ENGLISH TO SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES - TESOL (4 weeks 10 weeks)
 - 9. NEWELL ENGLISH PROGRAM PLUS BAKERSFIELD CAMP (Summer 1996)

KNOWLEDGE - OPPORTUNITY - SUCCESS

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:
Dr. Leonard A. DePaulis, Director, International Education
1000 University Ave., D-111, Riverside, CA 92507-5208, U.S.A.
E-mail: leonard@ucr.edu Phone: (951) 787-4248 Fax: (951) 787-3752
Web site: www.ucr.edu/~international

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF ROME



Center For University Studies

DEGREE PROGRAMS

- A.A. Interdisciplinary Studies
- A.A.A. Business Administration
- B.B.A. International Business
- B.A. International Relations
- B.A. Italian Studies
- B.A. Interdisciplinary Studies

SUMMER SESSIONS

SEMIESTER STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM
HOUSING IN STUDENT APARTMENTS
The American University of Rome is accredited by the Accrediting Council for Independent Colleges and Schools and is affiliated with major U.S. institutions.

For further information contact:
The American University of Rome
Dept. 601, Via Pietro Roselli 4-00153 Rome, Italy
Tel.: 06/583 30819 - Fax: 06/583 30922

Earn a truly International MBA at The American College in London

- with campuses in Atlanta, Los Angeles, and Dubai.
 - Earn your MBA in four terms
 - Day, evening, or weekend classes
 - Study on a campus representing 110 countries
 - Complete your degree in London, Atlanta, Los Angeles or Dubai
 - U.S. accreditation
- The American College's culturally diverse campus is the perfect place to focus on international business, one of the fastest growing business segments. Bachelor of Business Administration degree also available.

The American College in London
110 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 3DB
Tel. (44) 171 486-1772 (Outside the UK); (800) 100-777 (in the UK)



the best of many worlds



All courses in English - International faculty and students
American educational system - Practical year-long project

- B.B.A.**
- Specialization in culture and languages of the East, Europe, Japan, America, Europe, and Middle East
 - Choice of clients
 - Graduate and Executive, Evening and Day, part-time, International
 - English, Japanese and French, English, Japanese, French
 - Study period of 1 to 3 years including summer sessions
 - BBA moves across to American level MBA in year 3
 - 1st year MBA Program in Japan, Singapore, Australia, U.S.
 - Following June & October admissions

- M.B.A.**
- All important 14-month Graduate Program with a business specialty in Paris, New York, and Tokyo
 - Specialized seminars on regional expansion, international trade and development, and in Eastern Europe, South America, and Africa
 - Corporate system and digital business project, including the writing of a business plan

ISG International School of Business
110 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 3DB
Tel: (44) 171 486-1772 - Fax: (44) 171 486-1772

ABS
American Business School

Program taught in English
Academic affiliations with American Universities
2 admissions Feb. & Oct.
Possible entry into 1st, 2nd or 3rd years

Paris: 12, rue Alexandre Parodi
75010 Paris - Tel.: (33-1) 40 03 15 49
Marseille: 19, rue Roux-de-Brignoles
13008 Marseille - Tel.: (33) 91 81 97 97

France/USA
B.S.B.A. in 3 years
Bachelor of Science in Business Administration
2 years in France and 1 year in America or 3 years in France

M.B.A. 4th year
Master of Business Administration
One year on an American Campus

Preparation for TOEFL & GMAT

RESIDENTIAL LANGUAGE COURSES FOR MOTIVATED PEOPLE

66 hours per week learning and putting into practice

Centres in
BELGIUM - ENGLAND - FRANCE - IRELAND - SPAIN - USA

Also Junior courses in English or French

HEAD OFFICE:
20 Boulevard de la Woluwe
1200 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: (32) 27 79 11 22
Fax: (32) 27 79 11 22

IN THE USA:
20 Boulevard de la Woluwe
1200 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: (32) 27 79 11 22
Fax: (32) 27 79 11 22

FRENCH - GERMAN - SPANISH - ITALIAN
JAPANESE - DUTCH - ENGLISH

Distance learning offers experienced managers an effective study route to the MBA and Warwick's top-rated Business School has more than 10 years' experience in supporting MBA students through its flexible programme.

"I wanted to take an MBA by Distance Learning so I talked to Warwick. No one else came close."

If you would like to know more then call the number below quoting reference BJT 126.
Tel: +44 (0)1203 524100
Fax: +44 (0)1203 524111
Email: distance@warwick.ac.uk
Warwick Business School, University of Warwick
Coventry, CV4 7AL, England.

INTI SCHOOL OF HOTEL MANAGEMENT
NEUCHÂTEL/SWITZERLAND

3-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE AND HIGHER DIPLOMA IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT

2½ YEAR DIPLOMA IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT

1-YEAR POST-GRADUATE HOTEL OPERATIONS DIPLOMA

1-YEAR CERTIFICATE COURSES

ASK MARIA BAKS FOR INFORMATION AT: INTI, BOX 4006 BASEL, SWITZERLAND. PHONE 41-61-312 30 94 FAX 41-61-312 40 35

Ecole Lémanica
Lausanne

INTENSIVE FRENCH AND/OR ENGLISH SUMMER COURSES

- July to October (min. 3 weeks)
- Optional courses: German, cultural activities, sports, etc.
- Minimum age: 15 years old
- Possible accommodations at our boarding school, pensions or with families, etc.

Ecole Lémanica - 3, ch. de Préfille - CH 1003 Lausanne
Tel.: 41 21 320 15 01 - Fax: 41 21 312 67 00

DE LA SORBONNE COURS DE CIVILISATION FRANÇAISE

The Sorbonne French Language and Civilization Courses for foreign students.

Throughout the year. All levels.

47, rue des Ecoles, 75005 Paris
Tel: (33 1) 40 46 22 11
Fax: (33 1) 40 46 22 29

MBA University

Your M.B.A. in PARIS and the U.S.

The best from Europe and America for your graduate studies in International Management

M.B.A. University is a graduate program of Management created in 1978 by the Franco-American Institute of Management (I.F.A.M.) and developed in association with leading U.S. Universities.

11 to 16 months of study
4 in Paris, France & 7 to 12 in the U.S.
October to September or December

2 DIPLOMAS
• M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration) from AACSB accredited American Universities.
• Graduate certificate from M.B.A. University.

M.B.A. University/ I.F.A.M. 19 rue Copé, 75015 Paris.
Tel: 33 (1) 42 73 26 53 - Fax: 33 (1) 47 83 31 72

UPGRADING THE DOWNSIZED

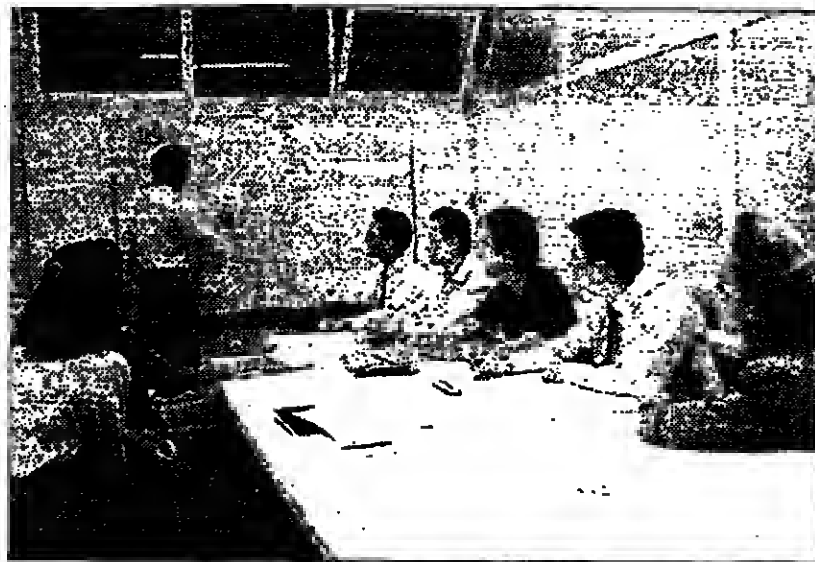
Executives have not been spared in U.S. layoffs.

The wave of layoffs in U.S. companies has left abandoned in its wake many seasoned MBA graduates who never thought they would experience unemployment. Downsizing continues to be a major factor in bottom-line decisions resulting from changes in the economy and corporate mergers, and more and more executives are facing the prospect of diminished job possibilities.

In order to keep themselves marketable in a scaled-down corporate culture, many executives are retooling themselves. But, according to Dick

Kwartier, publisher of the MBA Newsletter, graduate schools of business are only beginning to realize the possibilities of this nascent student pool.

A giant new market? Today, only a handful of schools are running programs to update the skills of business people with MBAs who have been out of school for five or more years. "No one knows if this will be a giant market," says Mr. Kwartier. "A lot of schools are watching to see if it develops into a mass market. With so many MBAs awarded in the past few



Competition for top executive positions is sharp in a scaled-down corporate world.

years, the potential is hundreds of thousands of students and a substantial profit."

The grim statistics indicate a market waiting to be developed: 43 million jobs eliminated since 1979; one in 10 homes severely affected by a lay-off; and workers in the \$50,000-plus income bracket accounting for a larger proportion of lost jobs than in any other recent period (according to a study by The New York Times). Many laid-off executives are not finding commensurate positions or salaries anywhere near their previous ones.

Downsizing has also created an executive equivalent of the "worried well": those who have managed to retain their jobs, but face continuing worries about being made redundant.

Mr. Kwartier refers to them as a "hidden market" for business schools. But, adds Charles Hickman, director of projects and services at the Saint Louis-based American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business, the only service most business schools provide to laid-off executives is the placement office. "There has

been a major increase in demand from alumni for that kind of assistance," Mr. Hickman says.

Cost is a barrier Programs are not specifically aimed at out-of-work executives for a simple reason: the cost. "Programs come under the sponsorship of an employer and are fairly pricey," explains Mr. Hickman. Dartmouth College's Tucks School runs a program called Update 2000, aimed at upgrading executives' MBA degrees. But Paul Argent of the Tucks School says: "I can't imagine that anyone not working would want to spend the money for this program. It's very expensive for people who are out of work and want to get retooled." Update 2000 teaches many skills that were not covered in business schools when many current executives were earning their MBAs, such as corporate communication and employee motivation — skills themselves made necessary by the wave of downsizing.

The University of Minnesota's Advantage Program aims to "retool" work-force executives by updating their MBAs with new management concepts. The tone and atmosphere in the program has changed drastically, according to the university's Bill Scheurer. "Participants are much more serious and demanding," he says. "Their expectations are high. Ten years ago, there was a much more relaxed atmosphere." Mr. Scheurer believes that attendees are "now survivors of downsizing. They're much more eager to use executive education as a lever to their careers."

The number of business schools offering upgrade programs will probably only increase, given the uncertain environment of the marketplace. "It is still in the early stages," Mr. Kwartier said. "It remains to be seen whether it will evolve into a big-time operation. But it is certainly a strategic decision by a handful of schools to test this market."

Europe in Transition Ferdinand Kinsky, who teaches at the University of Southern Europe in Monaco, devotes a full week to the implementation of the Maastricht Treaty in his course on Europe in Transition. "I approach this topic from a political and sociological point of view," he says. His students, all business majors, are "very interested in this issue," including those from non-European countries, he reports. All are required to write papers dealing with some aspect of Maastricht and its implications for business. Today's business leaders may not be as well prepared for Maastricht as future leaders still in school. Peter Rowell, managing director of Regent Associates, a Europe-based consultancy in information-technology mergers and acquisitions, knows of only one company —

MANAGING MAASTRICHT

The deadline for a common European currency is only three years away.

First it was called the Ecu. Now it is the Euro. No matter how often the common European currency may change its name and appearance between now and 1999, the implications of monetary union are already a subject of discussion and debate in university classrooms and corporate corridors throughout Europe.

Siemens — that is changing its entire system to prepare for the Euro.

One company's response Siemens' interest in the Euro stems from the fact that 80 percent of the corporation's assets lie within the European Union and 70 percent of its turnover comes from the EU. "This is our domestic market," says Christian Weller von Ahlefeld, head of treasury for Siemens worldwide.

Siemens set up a "Euro Team" at the beginning of 1995. The group consists of representatives from all the company's stakeholders — employees, customers, suppliers, bankers, community leaders, etc. — who are responsible for examining the implications of the Euro. They look at simple things like

changes in documentation and at strategic issues like purchasing and pricing policy.

Educating Siemens' stakeholders is being handled through regularly scheduled workshops and gatherings. All members of the Euro Team are expected to communicate needed information to their respective groups. Outside educational efforts are being channeled through the Association for the Monetary Union of Europe, a lobbying group based in Brussels.

"Other corporations and lobbying groups are coming to us constantly," reports Mr. Weller von Ahlefeld. "If we wanted, we could schedule speaking engagements about the Euro every day of the week."

C.F.

WEB WHYS AND WHEREFORES

Continued from page 7

tribution information makes to customers and others in various partnerships."

Jean-Pierre Jeannot, professor of strategy and marketing at Babson College in the United States as well as at IMD, holds up the latter's Web site as a marketing example. IMD's Web page (which can be found at <http://www.imd.ch>) receives about 15,000 contacts per month.

The traditional way of handling such a high volume of requests for information — mailing material in response to phoned or faxed queries — would be far more costly, he maintains.

Who pays?

Setting up a Web site is not cheap — between \$1 million to \$1.5 million on average, according to Mr. Gens of IDC.

Who pays? Neither business nor academia has developed a definitive answer to the question: Who is responsible for corporate Web sites? Should it be a company's management information services department, marketing department or some other group?

Mr. Marchand of IMD approaches this question by asking his students:

• What image does your company present on the World Wide Web? The emphasis could be on public relations, information or entertainment.

• What information services do you provide Web users? Services might include financial results,

product information, after-sales support or employment opportunities.

• How do you provide sales information and order fulfillment? Dealer listings with hypertext links might be included, or product samples — like the musical excerpts on Sony's site. The bottleneck to selling on the Web is the lack of a secure payments system, but this is being overcome, says Mr. Marchand. "A fairly reliable system of off-line settlement will probably evolve within two to three years."

• What transactional services can your company provide? These might include order-taking, banking, insurance and other sophisticated purchases.

Claudia Flisi

U.S.E. University of Southern Europe
2, Avenue Prince Hereditary Albert
Monte Carlo 95000 Monaco
Tel: 33 1 47 33 31 11 Fax: 33 1 47 33 31 12
E-mail: use@monaco.mc

"It has one of Europe's most innovative MBA's — and possibly its broadest international outlook as well."

MBA Master's in Business Administration
Ten-month (Sept. through June) intensive seminar format
Specializations in Finance or International Marketing

BSBA Bachelor's in Science of Business Administration
Three-year study covering 45 courses
Practical apprenticeships and study abroad programs

MONACO U.S.A. Dual Degree Programs
Four-year study with seven specializations
All courses are taught in English by an international faculty in a dynamic, safe and multicultural environment.

Ranked top 1% among 240 American Universities
Results of the 1995 Major Field Test in Business
(ETS, Princeton, NJ, USA)

IFAM
THE BEST WAY FOR THE M.B.A.
Since 1982, IFAM has been preparing its students for the MBA diploma in the US. IFAM offers a complete business program in management taught in English with both an:

□ Undergraduate Program (2 to 3 years in Paris, 7-12 months in the US).

□ Dynamic French-based MBA Program (4 months in Paris, 7-12 months in the US).

□ IFAM is closely associated with Northeastern University, Babson College in Boston, University of San Diego, Pace University in New York...

□ Some students have completed their MBA at the prestigious US universities Harvard, Wharton, University of Chicago, Duke, McGill, NYU...

IFAM
INSTITUT FRANCO-AMERICAIN DE MANAGEMENT
Etablissement d'enseignement supérieur technique privé
19 rue Cépé — 75015 Paris — France.
Tel: 33 (1) 47 34 38 23 — Fax: 33 (1) 47 83 31 72

IFAM
INSTITUT FRANCO-AMERICAIN DE MANAGEMENT
Etablissement d'enseignement supérieur technique privé
19 rue Cépé — 75015 Paris — France.
Tel: 33 (1) 47 34 38 23 — Fax: 33 (1) 47 83 31 72

IFAM
INSTITUT FRANCO-AMERICAIN DE MANAGEMENT
Etablissement d'enseignement supérieur technique privé
19 rue Cépé — 75015 Paris — France.
Tel: 33 (1) 47 34 38 23 — Fax: 33 (1) 47 83 31 72

IFAM
INSTITUT FRANCO-AMERICAIN DE MANAGEMENT
Etablissement d'enseignement supérieur technique privé
19 rue Cépé — 75015 Paris — France.
Tel: 33 (1) 47 34 38 23 — Fax: 33 (1) 47 83 31 72

IFAM
INSTITUT FRANCO-AMERICAIN DE MANAGEMENT
Etablissement d'enseignement supérieur technique privé
19 rue Cépé — 75015 Paris — France.
Tel: 33 (1) 47 34 38 23 — Fax: 33 (1) 47 83 31 72

IFAM
INSTITUT FRANCO-AMERICAIN DE MANAGEMENT
Etablissement d'enseignement supérieur technique privé
19 rue Cépé — 75015 Paris — France.
Tel: 33 (1) 47 34 38 23 — Fax: 33 (1) 47 83 31 72

IFAM
INSTITUT FRANCO-AMERICAIN DE MANAGEMENT
Etablissement d'enseignement supérieur technique privé
19 rue Cépé — 75015 Paris — France.
Tel: 33 (1) 47 34 38 23 — Fax: 33 (1) 47 83 31 72

IFAM
INSTITUT FRANCO-AMERICAIN DE MANAGEMENT
Etablissement d'enseignement supérieur technique privé
19 rue Cépé — 75015 Paris — France.
Tel: 33 (1) 47 34 38 23 — Fax: 33 (1) 47 83 31 72

IFAM
INSTITUT FRANCO-AMERICAIN DE MANAGEMENT
Etablissement d'enseignement supérieur technique privé
19 rue Cépé — 75015 Paris — France.
Tel: 33 (1) 47 34 38 23 — Fax: 33 (1) 47 83 31 72

IFAM
INSTITUT FRANCO-AMERICAIN DE MANAGEMENT
Etablissement d'enseignement supérieur technique privé
19 rue Cépé — 75015 Paris — France.
Tel: 33 (1) 47 34 38 23 — Fax: 33 (1) 47 83 31 72

IFAM
INSTITUT FRANCO-AMERICAIN DE MANAGEMENT
Etablissement d'enseignement supérieur technique privé
19 rue Cépé — 75015 Paris — France.
Tel: 33 (1) 47 34 38 23 — Fax: 33 (1) 47 83 31 72

An advanced degree, on your own time, from anywhere in the world!

ISM's award winning, accredited MBA and MS degrees in Business and Information Management are designed to suit your personal schedule.

ISM offers:

• Flexible programs • Credit for previous work
• No residency requirement • Quality instruction
• A worldwide student body • A leading edge approach

You can complete the ISM degree program in as little as 18 months. Why wait — call or write ISM today.

303-333-4224
Fax 303-336-1144
ISMA ADMINISTRATION
501 SOUTH CHERRY STREET, ROOM 350 • DENVER, COLORADO 80222

Leading Provider in Distance Education & Training

International Education for the 21st Century

• Coeducational boarding school, grades 9-12
• University preparation: International Baccalaureate, Advanced Placement, English-as-a-Second-Language program

• Recreation, excursions, sports, skiing
• International, family atmosphere
• Summer Programs Ages 16-19

Tel: +4125 333 777 Fax: +4125 351 585 CH 1854 Leysin

IMaC Executive Master's Program

• Dual degree MS/Executive MBA program combining American expertise and European multicultural diversity

• Selected international participants drawn mainly from Europe and the US

• 7 two-week instructional sessions over 2 years on campus at ESC ROUEN and at PURDUE

• Instruction in English by an international faculty with an applied decision-making focus

• AACSB accredited

for professionals who wish to expand their management skills with a global perspective and enhance their career options

PURDUE University (Kramert) is one of the top 21 American Business Schools

ESC ROUEN (ROUEN Graduate School of Management) is a leading French Grande Ecole.

Details from:
M^{re} Nicole BRUNSON - ESC ROUEN
BP 188 - 76130 Mont-Saint-Aignan Cedex - FRANCE
Tel: (33) 32 82 74 02 - Fax: (33) 35 76 06 62
E-mail: Nicole.Brunson@esc-rouen.fr

ESC ROUEN PURDUE UNIVERSITY

The international business community of tomorrow is studying for an MBA at Bath University today.

It's not surprising that "LE NOUVEAU ECONOMISTE" voted the CENTRE FOR EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT within Bath University one of the top 20 management schools in Europe.

From all over Europe people are choosing to study for their MBA at Bath. They know about our high academic standards recognised by the HEFCE award of "EXCELLENT", combined with our international business culture, where the interaction with fellow students is just as important as what you learn.

Our EXECUTIVE PROGRAMME allows you to study on Friday and Saturday each alternate weekend over a two year period and is designed to give you an intensive management education which you will apply, as you learn, within your present organisation.

Our one year, ANBA-accredited, FULL-TIME PROGRAMME on the other hand gives you an intensive general management education, with the emphasis on problem solving, team building skills and personal development.

We also offer a one-year MSc for recent non-business graduates. So, for the opportunity to join the business leaders of tomorrow, contact us today.

For full details telephone, write or fax quoting REFERENCE: IHT 1
Executive Programme Tel: +44 1225 826211 • Full-Time Programme Tel: +44 1225 826152
MSc Programme Tel: +44 1225 826152 • Fax: +44 1225 826210
Centre for Executive Development, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath, BA2 9AY United Kingdom.

MBath
UNIVERSITY OF BATH

Advancing Learning and Knowledge in Association with Business and Industry

BILINGUAL MASTER IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

IESE International Graduate School of Management established the first Bilingual (English-Spanish) MBA Programme in the world. The 21-month programme features:

• Interactive learning based on the case method in two of the most important languages of commerce.

• A truly international environment with students from over 25 countries and an internationally recognized faculty.

• Exchange programmes with prestigious business schools around the world such as LBS, Kellogg, Wharton, MIT, Chicago, Columbia, Duke, and Berkeley.

• Active Career Management Centre with strong links with the international business community.

• Network of 15,000 alumni living in 64 countries.

For information, please contact the MBA Admissions Department
Avenida Pearson, 21-08034 Barcelona, Spain
Tel: (34 33) 205 42 88 Fax: (34 33) 280 11 77 E-mail: MBAinfo@IESE.es

IESE

Universidad de Navarra

IESE

IESE

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Demands on Iraq

Nearly six years of strict international sanctions have prevented Iraq from selling oil. The embargo has crippled Iraq's military, which was the intention, but has also caused hardship for the people of Iraq. Now there is a good chance that Iraq may be eased. But first Baghdad must accept some reasonable changes in the plan it is working out with the United Nations for limited, supervised oil sales to provide revenue for much needed food and medicine.

Iraq remains far from compliance with arms control requirements it must meet to resume full oil sales. But a Security Council resolution passed a year ago authorized it to sell \$2 billion worth of oil over six months, provided it worked out acceptable arrangements with the United Nations. Iraq must agree to use the money only for humanitarian relief and to compensate victims of Baghdad's aggression. Some oil revenue may also be applied to offsetting the costs of UN arms monitoring in Iraq.

After months of posturing, Saddam Hussein agreed to serious negotiations earlier this year. A draft agreement was reached last month, but the United States and Britain want to tighten it to prevent Iraq from manipulating the food aid or diverting the oil revenues for illicit arms purchases.

Washington and London insist that the United Nations, rather than Iraq, choose the bank where the money would be deposited, and that the United Nations scrutinize Iraqi statistics on current food consumption so that increases in supplies can be accurately measured. They also want to have food and medicine purchases for the Kurdish region handled by the international agencies now providing relief for that part of the country, not by the central government in Baghdad.

Given Iraq's record of financial deception, harsh repression of the Kurds and continuing efforts to obtain prohibited weapons, the American and British demands are fully justified.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

South African Progress

President Nelson Mandela hailed the adoption of a new constitution in South Africa last Wednesday as a moment of rebirth. "Cleansed of a horrible past," he said, and "matured from a tentative beginning," South Africa was now "reaching out to the future with confidence."

The new constitution, along with the white-minority National Party's decision on Thursday to pull out of Mr. Mandela's government, do indeed represent the end of South Africa's "tentative beginning" and the start of its effort to make its way as a normal, modern nation.

Despite a bitter legacy of racism, South Africa moved into this phase the same way it moved from apartheid to transitional democracy: relatively peacefully, with respect for minority viewpoints and optimism for the future. That optimism cannot obscure tough challenges ahead, some of which were foreshadowed in the emotional debate over the constitution itself.

While the apartheid system has been undone, its economic heritage remains, in land ownership and control of capital. Balancing black desires to undo past economic injustice with the rights and interests of the white minority will not be easy. The new constitution only partly addresses the questions of restitution and compensation.

Moreover, while South Africa is a beacon of relative prosperity at the tip of an impoverished continent, many of

its own 43 million remain desperately poor. The new constitution guarantees an array of social and economic rights, including rights to decent housing, medical care and education, which Mr. Mandela's government can hardly afford to realize in the near future. Those guarantees will not make it any easier for Mr. Mandela to satisfy the high expectations of his followers while maintaining a sound economic policy.

The end of the government of national unity also presents new challenges. National Party leader F. W. de Klerk, the last South African president under apartheid and until now deputy president, said he believes the time has come to move into a more normal operation.

He departed with a statement of faith that Mr. Mandela's policy of reconciliation will continue, but the market has shown its nervousness by hiking down the value of South Africa's currency. For his part, Mr. Mandela thanked Mr. de Klerk — once his jailer, now his partner, soon his political opponent — and pledged no change in that policy.

South Africa has been blessed during this period of extraordinary transformation with Mr. Mandela's leadership. Now it has a charter guaranteeing multiparty democracy and basic human rights, which ideally will carry it through the Mandela era and beyond in his spirit of reconciliation.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Lethal Dust in the Air

The Clean Air Act of 1970, strengthened by Jimmy Carter in 1977 and by George Bush in 1990, has dramatically improved the quality of America's air. Responding to tough federal mandates, American science and industry have produced cleaner cars, cleaner power plants and cleaner fuels. Still, it is now abundantly clear that the regulatory noose was not drawn tightly enough.

According to a new study by the Natural Resources Defense Council, tiny particles of airborne pollution that are not adequately controlled by current law cause 64,000 deaths nationwide every year.

The environmental group says stricter regulation could save more than 4,000 lives annually in the New York metropolitan area alone. Earlier epidemiological studies, including a major survey by the American Cancer Society, had already caught the attention of Carol Browner, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. She is considering whether to issue new standards that would be strong enough to protect the public against these microscopic killers. The report from the Natural Resources Defense Council gives urgency to her deliberations.

The study identified the usual culprits associated with air pollution: Coal-fired power plants are the largest source of so-called "fine particle pollution." Diesel-powered trucks and buses, gasoline-powered cars, industrial boilers and even wood-burning stoves also contribute.

In theory, the Clean Air Act sought to reduce emissions of all airborne microscopic particles under 10 microns in diameter. (By comparison, a human hair is 100 microns in diameter.) Of these, it now appears, the

most deadly are those smaller than 2.5 microns in diameter. They evade the body's natural defenses and lodge in the most fragile sections of the lungs, causing serious respiratory ailments and even cancer.

Unfortunately, the regulatory standard devised by the Environmental Protection Agency to enforce the law — a standard that allows 50 micrograms of particulates per cubic meter of air — tends for complex reasons to ignore the particles with the greatest health risk. The Natural Resources Defense Council, therefore, recommends a tighter standard focusing on the smallest particles. The group said a federal rule setting a limit of 10 micrograms would save about 56,000 lives a year. By itself, a stricter standard will not deliver cleaner air. But once it is in force, American science and industry will need to seek new ways of meeting it — cleaner fuels (more natural gas instead of coal, for instance), cleaner vehicles, more aggressive efforts to achieve energy efficiency.

Industries that may have to make investments in new technologies and pollution controls are already complaining. The American Mining Association, for example, says the study is based on "junk science."

Ms. Browner obviously needs to be certain that she is on very solid scientific footing before issuing costly new regulations. The studies identifying the smaller particles as more deadly than bigger particles are relatively new and few.

But, as Ms. Browner well knows, industry has long responded defensively to any suggestion that it could do more to clean the air. These complaints should not slow her search for a fair regulatory remedy.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Soviet Union Lost, but the West Hasn't Won

By Alexander M. Haig Jr.

WASHINGTON — Until recently, we had been through two rounds of revisionism about who won the Cold War and how it was won.

The first round belonged to the conservatives who argued that American toughness and the Reagan military buildup wore out the Soviet Union.

Then, as the American people recoiled from the tensions of the Cold War world, the liberals regained their voices, arguing that confrontations and military strength did not work after all, and that the Reagan buildup actually prolonged an otherwise failing Soviet empire by threatening war while the United States wasted billions better applied to U.S. social needs.

Both assertions are wrong. Now comes a third round, as the virtues of the neoconservatives are extolled for seeking victory over the Soviets instead of mere containment. The "neocons," who were mostly Cold War Democrats affronted by their party's lurch to the left, deserve their share of the credit.

Still, it seems a stretch to believe that Ronald Reagan or his principal national security officials at State, Defense or the National Security Council needed tutoring from the neoconservatives on how best to conduct the Cold War. It is also wrongheaded to suggest that his peaceful outcome was the product of such a brief span of history.

As a veteran of both hot and cold wars against the Soviets and their allies, I rejoiced in the disappearance of the Soviet Union. But there was reason to wonder about just how much America had to do with it. The fact remains that the West did not storm the trenches. The enemy suddenly rose up and left, and the Soviet Union was no more. Few in Washington and even fewer in Moscow had expected that.

The collapse came not so much from Western action as from internal contradictions in the Soviet model of Marxism-Leninism.

The strains on the system were no secret. As supreme commander of NATO, I spoke about them in the mid-1970s when Soviet military power seemed at its height. Compared with Western economies, the Soviets could produce guns but less and less butter, and more and more Russians knew it.

Containment of Soviet expansionism, whether pursued effectively by a Ronald Reagan or less effectively by a Jimmy Carter, was at best an important and timely catalyst, rather than the central cause of the Soviet demise.

And the West owes a debt to Mikhail Gorbachev, not because of his tilt toward democracy but because, while he struggled to preserve Marxism through

reform, he did not resort to force to preserve the collapsing empire.

We also owe it to ourselves to recognize that Russian admiration of our economic system was never the equivalent of a wholesale conversion to Western democratic values.

At first, the slogans coming from Moscow suggested Russia's rebirth as a democratic, free market country. President Bill Clinton wished that Russia would ultimately become a new "democratic partner." But we know now that our values did not triumph; there is no real democracy in Russia today, the war in Chechnya continues, and there could even be a return of the neo-Communists by popular choice.

Efforts persist to restore Moscow's control of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The rule of law, individual rights and all the rest that we associate with a democratic society have yet to be built in Russia.

Achievement of these central objectives will not be helped by ignoring Russian violations of law in Chechnya or elsewhere. Such tactics discourage and discredit the dwindling advocates of true reform in Russia.

Nor will these objectives be helped by Western unwillingness to meet commitments for NATO's expansion in a credible way and within a certain time.

Clearly, confusion about who won the Cold War, and why, continues to

hinder the development of sound policies in Europe and elsewhere.

Ronald Reagan made his mark, as did many of his predecessors, by reviving Americans' confidence in the righteousness of our cause. His military buildup offset a Soviet bid to upset the balance of power. Various Reagan diplomatic policies helped to "re-convert" a Soviet Union that was dangerously unopposed in the late '70s.

This is the stuff of history. What should concern us today is the sense of complacency about the world and Russia that flows from the assumption of "victory." Policy toward Russia should no longer presume that democracy is inevitable, that Russia is a partner for peace and security, or even that a free market society will emerge.

The Soviet Union lost the Cold War and disappeared, to be replaced increasingly by corrupt nationalisms. The West did not witness a triumph of democratic values. The struggle for excellence in values continues.

Complacency on this score, combined with misreading the cause of the Soviet collapse, may jeopardize our essential ability to influence global events — and may yet lose us the peace.

The writer, a former NATO supreme commander, was U.S. secretary of state in 1981-1982. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Israel, at 48, Has Historic Business to Talk Over With Syria

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM — On May 14, 1948, Israel proclaimed its independence. On the 48th anniversary of that historic day, Israel finds itself in a triple dilemma. It is perturbed by the unfinished war in Lebanon, disquieted by the stalled peace negotiations with Syria, and agitated by the fierce election campaign at home.

Operation "Grapes of Wrath" was another attempt to excise by military surgery the malignancy of terror attacks against the population of northern Israel launched from bases in southern Lebanon, originally by Yasser Arafat's PLO.

In June 1982, the Israeli government, headed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, decided to put an end to it by military intervention in southern Lebanon, supposed to last no longer than 48 hours. The army, having eliminated PLO positions, accomplished its mission on time. However, the campaign developed into a war that continues to this day.

The Israeli government had erred in its premises all along the line. Neither the duration of the operation nor its losses and political repercussions corresponded with the forecasts of its military planners and their misinformed political superiors. Fanatical Islamic militants, rallying in an organization calling itself Hezbollah, the Party of God, continued the fight.

abandoned by the defeated PLO. Mr. Arafat, forced out of his headquarters in Beirut, succeeded in snatching from the jaws of his military debacle a political victory that carried him back to the West Bank and the White House.

Israel had failed not only to end the Palestinian dream, the principal war aim pursued by then Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, but also to terminate its own involvement in Lebanon.

In 1985, three years after the beginning of the ill-fated military intervention, the government, then headed by Shimon

A solution in Lebanon requires a comprehensive settlement with Syria.

Peres, decided to withdraw Israeli forces from the bulk of occupied Lebanon and to establish a defense line in a narrow strip of land in southern Lebanon to protect Galilee against the renewal of attacks. Since then, this security zone has been the scene of fighting by Hezbollah, equipped, fun-

population. A new agreement was worked out on the rules of fighting in Lebanon.

Ever since Israel's military involvement began, the war in Lebanon has been part of the Syrian-Israeli contention. It will end when President Assad becomes convinced that co-opting with Israel and the United States in its termination will serve his purposes better than exploiting it.

The momentary solution of the present crisis has been achieved by a limited understanding on limitation of the hostilities, with Damascus and Washington vouching for its observance while Israel holds out the prospect of withdrawing from the security zone after a period of quiet.

However, a permanent solution requires the conclusion of a comprehensive settlement with Syria, as well as with Lebanon, taking into account Syria's interests in that country.

The temporary as well as the permanent solution requires the resumption of direct contacts between Jerusalem and Damascus, abrupt suspension of the talks in Maryland was not exactly a convincing display of Israeli diplomatic subtlety. It prompted Mr. Assad to display his mischief-making capacity.

It is understandable that in view of the approaching elections, the Israeli government preferred to defer internal de-

bate on one of the most controversial issues, namely, the future disposition of the Golan. But this could have been better achieved by an agreed slowdown of the talks instead of their interruption.

Be that as it may, the complexity of the Lebanese situation and resuscitation of the peace process necessitate a return to the negotiation table without further delay. After the elections, their outcome allowing, the negotiations should be upgraded to the level of plenipotentiaries empowered to commit their governments to agreement arrived at.

The way the most recent fighting in Lebanon ended, the willingness of Syria to play a constructive role, the course that Prime Minister Peres is following, and the show of American resoluteness commensurate with the position of the United States as the leading world power will not only have resolved the present crisis and rescued the peace process, but will also strongly influence the outcome of the elections in Israel.

The elections are fateful for Israel's destiny, which is inseparably linked to the prospects of peace or the perils of war in the Middle East.

The writer, a founding member of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Southeast Asians Want a Stable U.S.-Japan-China Triangle

By Tommy Koh

SINGAPORE — China has had a long historical engagement with Southeast Asia. At the height of Chinese imperial power, many of the small states in the region acknowledged its hegemony by paying tribute. As Asians have long memories, these recollections are lodged in the deep recesses of their minds.

For this reason, as China gains in economic, political and military power, it must behave toward its smaller neighbors in Southeast Asia with sensitivity. In the recent past, China has not always done so.

For example, it resorted to force to expel Vietnam from the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea. Last year it built some shelters for fishermen in another disputed area, appropriately named Mischief Reef, which is claimed by both China and the Philippines.

However, in the past 12 months China's relations with Southeast Asia have greatly improved, to the point where they are stable and positive.

A year ago, Beijing refused to accept a request from the Association of South East Asian Nations that the question of the South China Sea be inscribed on their bilateral agenda for discussion. Beijing has since reversed its position. When senior officials of ASEAN and China meet in June in Medan, Indonesia, the South China Sea will be on the agenda.

Last July, at the annual ASEAN post-ministerial conference, in Brunei, Qian Qihou, China's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made three important statements. He said that Beijing would respect freedom of navigation to the South China Sea, abide by international law and, most importantly, ratify the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Beijing is expected to do so next month. This is an important step because China will then be bound by the treaty's provisions, including the compulsory system of dispute settlement.

Another positive development is China's attitude toward the ASEAN Regional Forum, which has 19 members and is the only regionwide body for discussing Asia-Pacific security questions.

Initially, Beijing adopted a somewhat skeptical attitude. Recently, however, it has been an active and constructive member. China has published a white paper on its defense policy. It has even volunteered to co-chair one of the working groups on confidence-building.

The seven ASEAN members — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam — hold the common view that the peace of the Asia-Pacific region requires a stable triangular relationship between the United States, Japan and China.

There should be regular high-level dialogues between Chinese and American leaders.

relationship between the United States, Japan and China.

In the first few years of the Clinton administration, U.S.-Japanese relations went through a rocky period caused mainly by frictions in the field of trade and business practices. Recently, however, the relationship appears to have been stabilized as a result of President Bill Clinton's visit to Japan and the adoption of a joint declaration affirming the strength and relevance of their alliance.

The second side of the triangle, the relationship between China and Japan, is reasonably good, despite differences over such issues as Chinese nuclear weapons testing. But this is a relationship burdened by history. The good ties between Beijing and Tokyo today could, under certain circumstances, take a turn for the worse.

The third side, the relationship between China and the United States, is the most unstable. From a geopolitical standpoint, Washington ought to aim to have better relations with Tokyo and Beijing than they have with each other. The United States has such a pivotal position not so many years ago.

Currently, the relationship between the United States and China is one which Southeast Asians would characterize as hot and cold, or sweet and sour. To be sure, neither side is free from blame. However, most Southeast Asians feel that America has not pursued a consistent, coherent and comprehensive policy toward China.

It seems to us in the region as if some elements of the U.S. government wish to pursue a policy of engagement with Beijing while others want to pursue a course of containment. It also seems to us that the U.S. attitude toward China changes from day to day depending on the particular issue and the reactions of the relevant interest groups and the media.

China is not entirely blameless. Beijing could be more cooperative with Washington on a whole spectrum of issues, such as nuclear nonproliferation, the sale of missile technology, the Korean Peninsula and protection of intellectual property rights.

The future of Chinese-American relations can go in either of two opposite directions.

There are some in the United States who see the rise of a more powerful China as being inimical to the U.S. national interest. They fear that sometime in the next century, China will have the capacity to challenge American hegemony. Those who hold this view advocate a policy of containment.

If the United States were to pursue this path, it would put all of its allies and friends to South-east Asia in a dilemma. None of us would like to be allied with America against China or allied with China against America.

There is a second school of thought in the United States. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is perhaps the most articulate spokesman for this point of view. He has argued that it is in America's national interest to engage, rather than contain, China.

If the United States chooses to follow this path, it should consider taking the following steps. There should be regular high-level dialogues between Chinese and American leaders, conducted on the basis of mutual respect and understanding. The United States should reaffirm its commitment to the three joint communiqués and the Taiwan Relations Act.

The administration should try to negotiate a bipartisan accord with Congress so that America can speak with one voice on China policy and stop using China as a political football in U.S. domestic politics.

Washington should encour-

age Beijing and Taipei to resume cross-strait talks, allow direct contacts between China and Taiwan, and exchange mutual gestures of goodwill and confidence-building.

Three-quarters of Singapore's population is of Chinese descent, and there are significant numbers of Chinese elsewhere in the region. But Southeast Asia's view of China is not based on common ethnicity.

Mahathir bin Mohamad, the Malaysian prime minister, is on record as saying that Malaysia refuses to see China as a military or political threat, instead preferring to see it as a friend and partner in the pursuit of regional peace and prosperity.

The writer, a former Singapore ambassador to the United States and the United Nations, is director of the Institute of Policy Studies in Singapore. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: French Coin

PARIS — The artist engraver who was commissioned to make a new design for the copper money of France presented the model on Tuesday [May 12]. The "head" side bears the classical symbolical head of the Republic in profile, wearing a Phrygian cap and an olive wreath. The hair is "en bandeau" over the forehead, hiding a part of the ear. On the "tail" side is a woman, symbolizing France, wearing voluminous antique draperies seated on clouds and protecting a nude child representing the genius of Work.

1921: Silesia Question

BERLIN — "If America is interested in European peace, she must be immediately concerned to a just and prompt settlement of the Upper Silesia question," declared Chancellor Wirth to

the New York Herald today [May 13]. "Until the fires in the Polish war camps are extinguished, there can be no peace. All other problems depend on the German people being accorded their rights under the plebiscite. Europe may be close to beginning an era of work, but work cannot commence unless the rifle is laid aside."

1946: China Truce

NANKING — All hostilities between Chinese government forces and Chinese Communist troops were reported ended today [May 13] except for skirmishing still going on in Manchuria. The last corner of disturbance was raised yesterday with an announcement that a truce had been reached in Shantung province. Government and Communist negotiators arranged a truce which called for immediate cessation of fighting and troop movements.

International Herald Tribune
ESTABLISHED 1887
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

RICHARD McCLEAN, Publisher & Chief Executive
JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor & Vice President

• **WALTER WELLS, News Editor** • **PAUL HORVITZ, Deputy News Editor**
• **KATHERINE KNOX** and **CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors** • **SAMUEL ABEY** and
CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors • **ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages**
• **JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor**
• **RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher** • **JAMES McLEOD, Advertising Director**
• **JUANITA L. CASPARI, International Development Director** • **DIEDER BRUN, Circulation Director**

Directrice de la Publication: **Katharine P. Darrow**

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 41.43.93.00. Fax: (1) 41.43.92.10. Adv.: (1) 41.43.92.12. E-Mail: ihb@ihb.com

Editor for Asia: **Michael Richardson**, 5 Convent Road, Singapore 0511. Tel: (65) 472-7781. Fax: (65) 274-2334
Hong Kong: **John D. Thompson**, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel: 352-2022-1188. Fax: 352-2023-1190
Can. Adv.: **Michael G. Schmitt**, 1500 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont. M5S 3B5. Tel: (416) 763-7731
U.S. Adv.: **Michael G. Schmitt**, 630 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 753-3890. Fax: (212) 753-5285
U.K. Advertising Office: 63 Lang Ave., London WC2L 2EL. Tel: (171) 836-4802. Fax: (171) 240-2254
S.A. on capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS Numéro B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1996, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0244-8022

OPINION/LETTERS

What, Clinton Worry? Here's Why He Should

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A wave of euphoria is sweeping the White House as some polls show a 25-point Clinton lead over Dole. James Carville, the liberal guru demoted when the president turned to the centrist Dick Morris and discovered the glory of followship, just warned the high fliers about the danger of complacency.

Could voters prove fickle again? Is the secession still operative? Here are a few of the items that belong on the watch list of the happy warriors of the Clinton War Room.

1. Live by polls, die by polls. Watch for "erosion"; because huge leads rarely last, the story is destined to become the closing of the gap. A less-noticed-number reveals vulnerability: President Bill Clinton's disapproval rating remains in the high 40s, unprecedented for a president during prosperity.

2. The Ins may be going out all over the world. In the biggest election ever, Indians just threw out their prime minister. Most Americans expect Israel's Shimon Peres to win this month and Russia's Boris Yeltsin to win next month; if either of these Clinton embraces falls short, uneasiness about seemingly sure-thing incumbents will spread.

3. Republicans will start coming together on abortion. What's behind AJ D'Amato's divisiveness? Because the New York senator is pro-life, he is the Bob Dole supporter best positioned to take issue with the small band of inflexible pro-lifers, which no longer includes Ralph Reed of the Christian Coalition. This places Senator Dole in the Republican center, where he can win back some conservative women. Pat Buchanan now wisely prefers principled defeat at the convention to playing the spoiler with a career-ending bolt.

4. Whitewater and Travelgate will soon come to a head. If the independent counsel gets a conviction in Little Rock, Arkansas, intense heat will be on to solve the mystery of the missing billing records and even Democrats will be dismayed at the prospect of a crippled second term. If Jim McDougal walks, prosecutors will redouble efforts to indict Hillary Clinton on deceiving the General Accounting Office about "no role" in the Travel Office firings; small wonder that President Clinton is claiming executive privilege to keep those internal abuses secret.

5. The Guns of August. Why is the White House striving so mightily to explain away Mr. Clinton's secret subcontract to Iran to arm Bosnia's Muslims? Because Mr. Clinton realizes belatedly he has given Iranian terrorists — now with a foothold in Bosnia — the temptation to punish "the great Satan" by raiding U.S. positions there. (Needed: fewer explanations, more base security.)

6. The Crash of '96. Unlikely, but who can tell? And if you take credit for the rain, you get blamed for the drought.

7. Pique-ing too soon. Early last year, after voters had humbled him for health-care hubris, Mr. Clinton was reduced to pleading presidential "relevance." Now, riding high, he testily harangues reporters for daring to question his misleading commercials. When a vituperative pundit referred to his wife as "a congenial lawyer," or something like that, the combative Clinton struck a pugilistic pose; this led NBC's Tim Russert to present the perpetrator with boxing gloves on TV. Asked to autograph one, the president haughtily declined. (In JFK's phrase, "no class.")

8. California slips out of the bag. As the issue of affirmative action splits Democrats, as Ralph Nader on the Green ticket siphons off environmentalists, and as a campaign against the ownership of the White House by the contingency-fee lawyers lobby troubles Silicon Valley entrepreneurs, Mr. Clinton is forced to expend time and money in the state he must not lose.

9. Mr. Dole gets it together. This includes a leave-taking of the majority leader's post to campaign full time; a well-reported trip to the Middle East, Russia and Europe in early July; a series of serious radio speeches, aimed at opinion leaders, spelling out the difference a Dole makes, along with the creation of "the" speech, practiced for delivery on the stump and at debates' end, and a convention, with a running-mate stunner, focused not so much on phony unity as a conservative sense of purpose.

10. Ross Perot does not run. The very thought of that remote possibility replaces Clinton War Room euphoria with a sense of dread.

The New York Times.



Wild Card

The FDR Memorial and Tradition's Force

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK — Most Americans are aware, if sometimes vaguely, that Franklin Roosevelt was stricken by polio in 1921 and was unable thereafter to stand unassisted. Yet there will be no visual reminder of this fact in the FDR memorial due to be dedicated in Washington next spring.

On the contrary, he is to be shown standing tall in one of three sculptures

MEANWHILE

planned for the seven-acre site on the banks of the Potomac.

This fiction, however benign, is being protested by the National Organization on Disability, whose chairman, Michael Deland, urges that at least one bronze image depict FDR as he often was, in a wheelchair. Logic and sentiment support Mr. Deland. But alas, the leaden weight of tradition stands all too squarely behind the memorial commission's penchant for make-believe.

Through the ages, rulers of every stripe, male and female, have sought to improve upon or alter nature. The Egyptians led the way. Ramses II was not content to show himself mowing down adversaries in scores of battle friezes. His artists had to depict him twice as big as everyone else.

Going further, Queen Hatshepsut, the first great female ruler known to history, had herself replicated in stone with a false beard, thus visually changing her sex.

Roman emperors and their wives were tidied up in marble and bronze, their faces deftly nipped and tucked on

imperial coins. European rulers in the Middle Ages invoked theology to justify the lies of art. Every monarch, it was said, is at once mortal and incorporeal, so that in a higher realm all were immune to the blemishes of the flesh. On their death, an image was carved delineating their idealized features.

We learn through written records, not portraits, of Richard III's crookback and Henry VIII's terminal corpulence. In art, Elizabeth I is always the same iconic virgin queen; in life, she banished mirrors from her palaces as her hair thinned and her cheeks hollowed.

In the same spirit, Elizabeth II, who has turned 70, has firmly resisted suggestions that she permit an updating on coins of her youthful profile, as Queen Victoria did after her jubilee in 1887.

By contrast, the Puritan regicide Oliver Cromwell is said to have told the artist Lely: "Flatter me not at all. But remark all these roughnesses, pimples, warts and everything as you see me. Otherwise I will not pay a farthing for it." Yet this splendid story was printed long after Cromwell's death and may be apocryphal, according to his biographer, Antonia Fraser.

More characteristic was Winston Churchill's response to an unflattering portrait by Graham Sutherland. He hid it away, Dorian Gray fashion. Some years later his widow, Clementine, apparently burned it.

Presidential portraits in the White House are a study in illusionist brushwork. Richard Nixon resembles a scoutmaster, Lyndon Johnson everybody's kindly uncle and John Kennedy a saintly matinee idol. Interestingly, a dark and gloomy portrait of Lincoln is tucked from sight in the Lincoln bedroom. It was painted in 1930 by Douglas Volk, whose father, Leonard, once sculpted Lincoln from life. The son's haunting portrait, or a

Through the ages, rulers of every stripe, male and female, have sought to improve upon or alter nature.

copy of it, turns up in Oliver Stone's film about President Nixon, who at one point talks to the painting.

Official art, in real life, rarely speaks truth to power. It would indeed be refreshing, even liberating, for the memorial to show FDR as he was. According to Mr. Deland, who uses a wheelchair himself, only two photographs are known to survive showing President Roosevelt in the same device.

This is the result of an unwritten protective rule among White House photographers. Like the kings of old, and most sitting politicians today, FDR wanted his incorporeal self to linger in posterity's memory.

The New York Times.

Reach the summit



via the World's Daily Newspaper

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Crucial Distinction

Regarding "P.C. Bigotry"

(Letter, May 3):

Robert Goldmann's commentary on Professor Daniel Jonah Goldhagen's book on the Holocaust left me dismayed. His defense of the German people merits attention and sympathy. But when it comes to genocide in Africa, Mr. Goldmann shows his own kind of bigotry.

He says that the Germans who committed genocide were no different from "the Hutu or Tutsi in Rwanda." That is like saying that during the Holocaust, the Germans were no different from the Jews. At least a million unarmed Tutsi, civilians, died in 100 days as recently as 1994. They were the targets and the victims, not the perpetrators.

Mr. Goldmann refers to the lessons of the Holocaust that we need to heed. Elementary respect for the victims of genocide, wherever in the world they live, could be one of the positive features of the Holocaust's legacy. Not confusing them with their executioners would appear to be the first step in establishing that respect.

RAKIYA OMAAR

London.

The writer is co-director of African Rights.

Wife Beating

Regarding "Women's Shelter in Kenya Confronts Ancient Scourge of Wife-Beating" (May 3):

It is not a custom in the African community any more than it is elsewhere to beat wives. The woman who claimed that "a lot of men — and women — think that beating your wife is something you do if you really care about her" does not represent the thinking of the Kenyan or African population.

Women's shelters have not existed there because, one, the so-called scourge has never assumed the proportions suggested in the article, and two, there has been and continues to be a cultural mechanism to deal with such marital conflicts. That mechanism involves the temporary separ-

ture of the wife to her parents or brothers followed by a meeting between the parents/elders of both parties to resolve the conflict. This normally leads to a fine and reconciliation or divorce.

MWANYENGELA NGALI

London.

The writer is Kenya's high commissioner in Britain.

Great, Another Plan

Just what the world needs: another 20-year plan ("Richest Outline a Plan to Help World's Poorest," May 8).

Though it is encouraging to see recognition by the industrialized world of what needs to be done to ease suffering and improve living standards in the developing world, it would be more satisfying to see concrete action toward implementation of these goals.

There is no question about the importance of fighting hunger, improving access to education and turning the developing poor countries into consumers. But it all amounts to empty rhetoric unless access to family planning is given the highest priority and resources.

At present, the U.S. Congress is part of the problem rather than part of the solution. By butchering development assistance, by 23 percent (and international population assistance by 80 percent), American lawmakers have set an example unworthy of the global leadership role the last remaining superpower should assume.

Rather than forging yet another 20-year plan, industrialized countries should focus on carrying out the commitments pledged at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo and the following year at the World Social Summit and the UN Women's Conference. But without urgently addressing universal access to family planning information, education and services, even such implementation would be fatally flawed.

WERNER FORNOS

Geneva.

The writer is president of the Population Institute.

An integral part of the International Herald Tribune's role as a global information company is organizing summits and conferences around the world.

Events that carry the authority of the World's Daily Newspaper, attracting heads of state and leaders from the business, financial and government communities.

We convene meetings of minds at the highest level, promoting the exchange of ideas and debate of key issues. Forums where building relationships and pursuing opportunities are a recognized part of the agenda.

Both sponsors and delegates put their companies in the international spotlight, acquiring knowledge today that will give them an edge in tomorrow's competitive markets.



1996 EVENTS

We are proud to promote the following Summits:

• Lebanon Summit • Poland Summit

• China Summit • Southern Africa Summit

Other forums will include:

• Global Fund Management conferences in Zurich & Kuala Lumpur

• Oil & Money in London

For further information on any of these events, please telephone or fax:

Brenda Erdmann Hagerty
International Herald Tribune
Conference Office
63 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH
England
Telephone: (44) 171 836 4802
Fax: (44) 171 836 0717

Nicola Manley
International Herald Tribune
Asia/Pacific Conference Office
7/F, 50, Gloucester Road
Hong Kong
Telephone: (852) 29 22 11 07
Fax: (852) 29 22 11 00

INTERNATIONAL

4 Nations Back New Jumbo Airbus And Weigh Taking Company Private

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Ministers from the four member countries of the Airbus Industrie consortium backed proposals Monday to "modernize" the company — perhaps by privatizing it — and develop a jumbo jet airliner to compete with the planned successor to Boeing Co.'s successful 747 jet.

"We have common political interest in a competitive European aeronautics industry," said Norbert Lammert, coordinator for aviation in the German Economics Ministry, after civil aerospace ministers from Germany, France, Britain and Spain met at the Berlin air show.

"For that reason, we agree on the need to fulfill two essential preconditions: modernization of the structures of the enterprise and a widening of its range of products," Mr. Lammert said. "We feel the intended structural changes must take place as quickly as possible."

The announcement represented high-level backing for Airbus' plans to build an airliner capable of carrying about 550 passengers in three classes over intercontinental distances. It would compete with a planned stretched version of the 27-year-old Boeing 747.

A spokesman said Airbus was in discussions with several airlines about the design and configuration of the plane, which experts said would borrow from the recently introduced A-340 four-jet long-range airliner and its twin-jet equivalent, the A-330. This would be in keeping with Airbus' strategy of building as much commonality into its aircraft as possible.

A spokesman said the consortium was looking for a customer to agree to introduce the jumbo. That search could take another year or so. Asked if governments would help fund development of the aircraft, Mr. Norbert said the question was premature because no firm proposals for the plane existed. Airbus rejects U.S. claims that it is paying back government loans at the rate of more than \$700 million a year.

Both Airbus and Boeing took part in a joint feasibility study for a very large transport, but they have since gone their separate ways. In entering the very large wide-body field, Airbus would be tackling Boeing on the last remaining area where the American manufacturer has a monopoly.

The case for a jumbo is simple. Air transport is expected to double or even triple in the next 25 years, and the companies believe that airlines will either need bigger aircraft or governments will have to build many more airports. Airport building has virtually stopped in much of the industrialized world, so the logic points to bigger planes.

In challenging Boeing in an area that the company has dominated for the last quarter of a century, Airbus officials argue that they may need a different corporate structure. Airbus was set up as an "economic interests group" by the four member governments in 1970, with the principal aircraft industries in each country pooling their talents and industrial capacity while continuing to operate independently. Airbus itself is responsible for final assembly, sales and service.

Edzard Reuter, the former chairman of Daimler-Benz AG, one of the four

partners, and chairman of the Airbus advisory board, has called for a report on the future structure and financing of the company, which Mr. Lammert said would be completed in July.

"The world has changed," since the consortium was created in 1970, a spokesman said, "and it is time Airbus changed with it." At the beginning it had a single plane, the A300. Now it has a range of seven different aircraft types, 130 airline customers and 1,400 aircraft in service, with more than 2,000 firm orders.

The spokesman said Airbus would need to be flexible and to march cutting measures by Boeing. One way this could be achieved, he said, would be to buy supplies and equipment centrally rather than by the component companies.

Two of the Airbus member companies, Daimler-Benz and British Aerospace PLC, are public stock companies, and two, Aerospatiale of France and Construcciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain are government-owned.

Whether a reorganized Airbus would become a completely private company is a matter of speculation.

Several of the aerospace ministers said in Berlin that the final form that the company would take is not clear and that legal and technical issues must still be resolved.

"The objective is one common European company working in the place of four companies," Mr. Lammert said. Ministers said the change would turn Airbus into the first true pan-European company.

"This case will be a test for the integration of European structures, which goes far beyond Airbus," Mr. Lammert said.



FIRST VISIT — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt welcoming China's president, Jiang Zemin, to Cairo on Monday for talks on trade.

China Says It's Flexible On Nuclear Test Treaty

GENEVA — China said Monday that it was willing to show "flexibility" on its demand that a nuclear test ban treaty allow "peaceful" nuclear explosions, provided other nuclear weapon states also gave ground in the Geneva talks.

Sha Zukang, China's chief delegate to the Conference on Disarmament, also said to reporters that Beijing backed a plan to wrap up the negotiations by June 28 with a global pact that would ban nuclear weapons' explosions underground.

The UN-sponsored forum resumes negotiations on Tuesday with the aim of reaching a comprehensive test ban treaty by June 28 so the text could be sent to the General Assembly for signature in September.

"We are prepared to show a reasonable degree of flexibility on the peaceful nuclear explosion issue," Mr. Sha said at a dinner for journalists at China's diplomatic mission. "We expect other countries to reciprocate."

Asked for details, he replied: "I am not prepared to reveal any details about China's flexibility," adding, "I do have something up my sleeve, but I will resist the temptation to reveal more."

The recent Indian elections may also have unwelcome repercussions. "There is concern that India's election result is going to make India's position less flexible," one expert said.

Delegations from 93 countries are in Geneva for the new session of the Conference on Disarmament. The time is right, negotiators say, for a test-ban treaty this year.

The June target, however, is daunting.

"The insane competition in nuclear technology has been reduced," said Sveare Lodgaard, who is director of the UN Institute for Disarmament Research. He added: "The treaty is not a certainty, but we are close." (Reuters/AP)

YELTSIN: A Running Start

Continued from Page 1

wizard who reshaped Margaret Thatcher's image in her first term as prime minister.

But all the money, artistry and technology in the world may not be able to put Mr. Yeltsin's reputation together again — and there are other obstacles to victory besides the public's deep disenchantment with his presidency.

Decision-making at the top of the campaign is balkanized into multiple, and often rival, power centers. The internal power struggles were acutely illustrated last week, when Mr. Yeltsin's powerful chief of security, Major General Alexander Korzhakov, set off a political firestorm by recommending that the election be postponed to prevent a Communist takeover.

Mr. Yeltsin quickly insisted he would go ahead with the election, scheduled for June 16, but the debate over whether the vote should take place continues to rage within party headquarters.

The campaign slid around the advertising ban by painting the veterans ads as public service messages pegged to the May 9 Victory Day holiday, which Russia celebrates as V-E Day. But the ads were crafted by Video International, the same high-powered Russian advertising firm that was hired to produce Mr. Yeltsin's political commercials.

Igor B. Malashenko, the chief executive of the privately owned NTV network and Mr. Yeltsin's top news media adviser, said the veterans ads are the opening salvo in the campaign's effort to improve Mr. Yeltsin's battered image with older voters.

"There is a problem of emotional contact," Mr. Malashenko said. "Russians no longer see him as one of them. He has become too much the czar."

To help rehumanize the president, the campaign drafted his daughter Tatiana, 18, to work at campaign headquarters. His down-to-earth and once rarely seen wife, Naina, now visits hospitals and children's centers with maternal aplomb. He gave a homey, funny interview about her husband to Mr. Malashenko's network — but only after the campaign tested her appeal with focus groups.

"We didn't want to repeat the experience of another, recent first lady," said Anatoli B. Chubais, a former deputy prime minister and now a senior aide to Mr. Yeltsin, referring to the unpopular Raisa Gorbacheva.

"This is the first truly modern campaign in Russian history, one based on logic, technology and analysis," boasted Viktorina V. Yegorova, an analyst and focus group expert with the political consulting firm Niccolo M. (as in Mahiavelli).

For all that, organization and door-to-door campaigning in the field are weak and lag far behind those of the Communists. Coordination and cooperation within campaign headquarters are — by many insiders' accounts — abysmal.

Still, there is consensus at the top about the basic strategy to defeat the Communist candidate, Gennadi A. Zyuganov. Mr. Yeltsin has begun traveling extensively and greeting voters on the street to assure Russians that he is not too old and too sickly to govern. He has tried to ombat voters' rage about unpaid salaries and small pensions by pledging to raise them.

Polls show that the war in Chechnya is major impediment to his re-election. Mr. Yeltsin has vowed he will go to the far zone this month to show his mettle and to jump-start peace efforts.

Mostly, his advisers say, he must persuade voters that whatever his failings, he alone can provide stability — stability that would be shattered by a Communist victory.

Among everyone except Yeltsin, there is even consensus about the need for an off sell on the campaign's anti-Communist message. Negative advertising, a staple of American campaigns, is considered counterproductive in Russia.

NET: Going Once! Going Twice! The World's Airlines Bid for Big Profits in Cyberspace

Continued from Page 1

where microscopically detailed information and pictures can be posted in view of millions of people.

"The emotion in an on-line auction is there, and it's terribly important," said Jonathan Hubbard, president of Hobby Markets Online in San Francisco, whose rare-coin auction has been selling about \$30,000 in coins a week since starting in November. "Our collectors are very passionate about their hobby, and the fact that there is a time limit on each sale increases the sense of excitement."

Julius Maldunis, an airline analyst at Salomon Brothers, predicted that the airlines' growing use of the Internet would produce the third revolutionary change in the industry, comparable to the impact of jet aircraft in the late 50s and early 60s, and U.S. airline deregulation in 1978.

He said auctions were but one example of how airlines would find ways to sell the seats that regularly go unfilled — on average, about a third of all seats. "It is now quite clear that the airline industry is in the early stages of a far-reaching structural change," he said. "And consumers are going to benefit tremendously."

The major shareholders in Cathay Pacific, which offers flights to Hong Kong from Los Angeles and, starting in July, from New York, are Swire Pacific Ltd. and the Hong Kong arm of Citic. China's largest overseas investment company. The airline set up its Web site last year and promised visitors special deals not available elsewhere.

To build a data base of consumers, Cathay Pacific conducted promotions, including contests for free tickets to Hong Kong; it also gave away a single prize of one million frequent-flyer miles. Last fall, as business travel slowed because of Thanksgiving week, Mr. Weinberger decided to auction many seats that seemed certain to remain unsold.

In that first auction, Cathay Pacific required a minimum bid of \$25 and guaranteed business-class, round-trip tickets to the top 50 bidders, who offered an average \$1,500, a bit more than the full fare. The auction earned the airline about \$75,000.

For its second auction, held in March, Cathay Pacific requested bids of frequent-flyer mileage for 100 round-trip first-class tickets. Normally, travelers cash in 125,000 miles for such a ticket;

Cathay Pacific received bids ranging from 60,000 miles to 118,000 miles.

Its third auction starts Wednesday, when the airline will accept bids for 387 seats — a Boeing 747's worth — to promote the start of its New York to Hong Kong flights. Mr. Weinberger estimated the auction would generate \$250,000 in revenue.

Industry executives acknowledged there is a potential downside to auctions and last-minute fare deals: Some passengers who would be willing to pay higher fares will instead wait for cheaper fares, thereby diluting the average fare paid.

But Mr. Maldunis of Salomon Brothers predicted that the increase in traffic would more than offset lower average fares. If all the major U.S. airlines had adopted an auction system last year, he said, the industry's 1995 earnings could have more than tripled, to \$8.3 billion.

There may be an additional benefit to consumers. With computer reservations systems, airlines now instantly signal their fares to each other and competitors almost always match them. But with the Internet, carriers will be less likely to learn of their competitors' discounts as quickly. Knowing that cutting prices

may bring in a bigger share of bargain-hunting passengers, discounts may be that much deeper, Mr. Maldunis said.

Not all the airlines are convinced that developing the auction market is the best strategy for now.

United Airlines and USAir have decided to invest in software that provides customers with flight information for all airlines, as well as the ability to book tickets, hotel rooms and rental cars.

They also have issued software to more than 50,000 customers, and are developing similar programs for corporations.

Travel agencies have jumped into the Web with similar services. At the American Express site, travelers can book airline tickets and shop for vacation packages with prices that the company guarantees are the lowest available.

These programs may generate less publicity than the silent auctions, but industry executives said they are effective.

"We're trying to improve the relationship with our best customers," said Rita Cuddihy, USAir's vice president for marketing. "They are saying we understand their needs."

CANNES: Much Less Romantic, the Riviera's Film Festival Also Has Its Bazaar Side

Continued from Page 1

up temporary offices. Those that cannot afford space in the hotels rent space in the basement of the Palais des Festivals.

"It's really like an Arab market," said Nicolas Stiliadis, general manager of SC Entertainment, a Toronto-based production and distribution company. "A guy from India comes in, he wants something sexy, we give him a price, he goes away to think about it, he comes back with an offer. Negotiations are everything."

Mr. Stiliadis said the price depended on the market and whether theater, video and television rights were included.

"There are lots of Brazilians, Koreans and Germans running around," he said. "I just sold something to a Korean on the basis of a film that still hasn't been made because everything else had been snapped up by his Korean competitors."

Tom Sjonberg of Smart Egg Pictures, a London-based distribution company that markets action and adventure movies ("slash and splash films," as he put it), said many movies are sold for immediate video release.

"We've got one small movie, 'Evil Ed,' made in English by some young Swedes, which we think may become a cult movie," he said hopefully.

Certainly, without major stars or directors to stir interest, few of the movies in the Cannes marketplace aspire to become international hits.

Many are horror, science-fiction and action films aimed at the under-30 age group. And with budgets averaging between \$1 million and \$5 million, they cannot afford the sophisticated special effects now used in many current blockbusters.

But small production companies, mainly in the United States and Germany, do control the market in erotic movies. For the sake of discretion, the section dedicated to "adult entertainment" has been put in the back of the Palais des Festivals, but such appropriately named companies as Wicked Pictures and Sin City Entertainment had no shortage of visitors.

The big Hollywood studios are not present in the market because they have their own distribution networks. But a number of larger independent companies, such as the Miramax unit of Walt Disney Co., the Polygram film unit of Philips Electronics N.V., and the New Line Cinema and Castle Rock Entertainment units of the Turner Broadcasting System, use Cannes to sell their products to foreign markets and to seek partners for co-productions.



Annie Shizuka Inoh, a Taiwanese actress, posing Monday at Cannes.

"It's a hit like being in an auction at times," said Massimo Grazioli, president of the London-based Castle Rock International, the company's foreign sales arm.

"We usually advertise our films beforehand so people know what to look for. But we also want people to know what we're preparing for the future because pre-sales can now account for 40

to 50 percent of a movie's budget."

Occasionally, the buzz on a small film can even stir the interest of a major American distributor.

Gary Hamilton, general manager of Beyond Films, an Australian company, said he recently acquired "Love and Other Catastrophes," a film made by five university students for just \$40,000. "We had a screening in Paris before Cannes and it was grabbed by Fox Searchlight," he said. Fox Searchlight, a unit of the News Corp., reportedly paid \$1 million for the film's American and British rights.

With so many films on offer and so many screenings, however, most distributors have to work harder to draw attention to their products, not least by advertising in Variety, The Hollywood Reporter and Screen International, which publish special Cannes editions here daily and routinely deposit them outside hotel rooms across town overnight.

But for many movie executives, this is as close as they will ever get to the main show.

Consumed by the task of selling their own films, they will probably head home next week without seeing any of the films in competition.

MATRA: Missile Makers Join Forces

Continued from Page 1

ant Thomson SA, which the French government has said it will privatize by the end of the year.

Lagardere is locked in competition with France's Alcatel Alsthom, which has indicated interest in buying all of Thomson, not just Thomson-CSF. Analysts said the unspecified offer of assistance from British Aerospace would swell Lagardere's war chest, making it a stronger contender.

Daimler-Benz Aerospace, which already has two joint ventures with Thomson, said Monday it was interested in joining the bid by Lagardere and BAE to acquire Thomson-CSF.

The French government is also said to be pushing for a merger between Aerospatiale and Dassault, the maker of Mirage jet fighters.

According to the agreement that was reached Monday, Matra BAE Dynamics will be based in France and have a French chief executive, with management teams spread out both in France and Britain.

The partners will each own half of the new company, but because the French component is slightly bigger, British Aerospace will make a payment to

Lagardere of between £50 million (\$76.1 million) and £110 million, depending on the number of orders received the next four years for the product lines of the two companies. Formation of the new company will also require regulatory approval in both countries.

Analysts said the creation of Matra BAE Dynamics made good business sense since Matra currently had the largest order book in the missile business, particularly for its Mica air-to-air missile, a standard feature of the Mirage 2000 fighter, which has been sold to Taiwan and the United Arab Emirates.

The company also produces the Mistral shoulder-fired missile, a more recent competitor to the U.S. Stinger missile that has been sold to 16 countries.

British Aerospace, meanwhile, is vying for three huge missile contracts in Britain, one a seven-billion-pound contract for the mid-range Cassin cruise missile.

BAE is also among the group of European companies including BAE, Daimler-Benz Aerospace, Britain's GEC, Alenia of Italy Finmeccanica and Sweden's Saab bidding on a 7 billion franc deal to build an advanced missile for the four-nation Eurofighter combat jet.

COURT: Liquor Prices Can Be Advertised

Continued from Page 1

ends, Justice John Paul Stevens said in the court's principal opinion. "The First Amendment directs us to be especially skeptical of regulations that seek to keep people in the dark for what the government perceives to be their own good," Justice Stevens said in a portion of the opinion that Justices Anthony M. Kennedy and Ruth Bader Ginsburg also signed.

The case has been watched closely for clues to the court's response to restrictions on the advertising and promotion of cigarettes that are now under consideration by the Food and Drug Administration. There were no definitive answers, but it is apparent that the court will hold any new regulations to a searching examination.

Among the proposed restrictions are a ban on outdoor displays of cigarette advertising within 1,000 yards of schools or playgrounds, a ban on the use of color advertising in media likely to be seen by young people and restrictions on the use of cigarette brand names and logos on caps and other items.

The proposed regulations focus on cigarette sales to minors, which is

against Federal law, while Rhode Island made no effort to defend its advertising ban as a way of restricting young people's access to liquor. It is unclear from the opinions today whether the anti-smoking regulations' explicit reference to young people might be more persuasive to the court than Rhode Island's broad-brush defense of its advertising ban.

Racial Claims Become Harder

The Supreme Court made it harder Monday for criminal defendants to make federal prosecutors respond to accusations that they are prosecuting someone because of their race. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Ruling 8 to 1 in a California crack-cocaine case involving five black men, the court said defendants who wanted to pursue selective-prosecution claims must show that people of other races were not prosecuted for the same crime.

The men did not make such a showing and, as a result, the Supreme Court said, prosecutors need not answer the allegation that the men were chosen for federal prosecution because they were black.

Peace Vessel To Protest China A-Tests

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Greenpeace announced Monday that it would send its peace ship the MV Greenpeace to China next month to protest Chinese nuclear weapons tests.

The environmental group said the vessel would visit Sydney and Manila before arriving off the coast of Shanghai in early June, where it would remain for three to four days.

It was the first time a Greenpeace ship had ever been sent to the Communist country, it said.

A Greenpeace spokesman, Xavier Pastor, said all the nuclear countries except China had agreed to stop nuclear testing.

"The mission of this trip will be to show the government and the people of China that there is world opposition," he said.

Efforts to stop testing have continued for decades. In 1993, the 38-member Conference on Disarmament and 55 other nations began talks in earnest to try to conclude a worldwide ban treaty.

Except for hard line positions adopted by China and India, which is considered a threshold nuclear state, the treaty is expected to be concluded by the end of June.

China is insisting on maintaining a right to conduct so-called "peaceful" nuclear explosions — a stance rejected by other nations who argue that it is impossible to distinguish them from actual weapons tests.

China is expected to conduct its 44th nuclear test this month or next even as the treaty talks are under way, Greenpeace said.

Escada in Paris
New Collection Spring-Summer
Marie Martin
Avenue de Sevres
Paris 8th
Tel: 42 22 18 44

Real Estate Marketplace
Every Friday
Contact Fred Ronger
Tel: (33) 1 41 43 93 9
Tel: (33) 1 41 43 93 9
or your nearest IHF office

Monday's 4 p.m.

Monday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 100s High Low Latest Cr's

A		B-C	
2500	2500	2500	2500
2501	2501	2501	2501
2502	2502	2502	2502
2503	2503	2503	2503
2504	2504	2504	2504
2505	2505	2505	2505
2506	2506	2506	2506
2507	2507	2507	2507
2508	2508	2508	2508
2509	2509	2509	2509
2510	2510	2510	2510
2511	2511	2511	2511
2512	2512	2512	2512
2513	2513	2513	2513
2514	2514	2514	2514
2515	2515	2515	2515
2516	2516	2516	2516
2517	2517	2517	2517
2518	2518	2518	2518
2519	2519	2519	2519
2520	2520	2520	2520
2521	2521	2521	2521
2522	2522	2522	2522
2523	2523	2523	2523
2524	2524	2524	2524
2525	2525	2525	2525
2526	2526	2526	2526
2527	2527	2527	2527
2528	2528	2528	2528
2529	2529	2529	2529
2530	2530	2530	2530
2531	2531	2531	2531
2532	2532	2532	2532
2533	2533	2533	2533
2534	2534	2534	2534
2535	2535	2535	2535
2536	2536	2536	2536
2537	2537	2537	2537
2538	2538	2538	2538
2539	2539	2539	2539
2540	2540	2540	2540
2541	2541	2541	2541
2542	2542	2542	2542
2543	2543	2543	2543
2544	2544	2544	2544
2545	2545	2545	2545
2546	2546	2546	2546
2547	2547	2547	2547
2548	2548	2548	2548
2549	2549	2549	2549
2550	2550	2550	2550
2551	2551	2551	2551
2552	2552	2552	2552
2553	2553	2553	2553
2554	2554	2554	2554
2555	2555	2555	2555
2556	2556	2556	2556
2557	2557	2557	2557
2558	2558	2558	2558
2559	2559	2559	2559
2560	2560	2560	2560
2561	2561	2561	2561
2562	2562	2562	2562
2563	2563	2563	2563
2564	2564	2564	2564
2565	2565	2565	2565
2566	2566	2566	2566
2567	2567	2567	2567
2568	2568	2568	2568
2569	2569	2569	2569
2570	2570	2570	2570
2571	2571	2571	2571
2572	2572	2572	2572
2573	2573	2573	2573
2574	2574	2574	2574
2575	2575	2575	2575
2576	2576	2576	2576
2577	2577	2577	2577
2578	2578	2578	2578
2579	2579	2579	2579
2580	2580	2580	2580
2581	2581	2581	2581
2582	2582	2582	2582
2583	2583	2583	2583
2584	2584	2584	2584
2585	2585	2585	2585
2586	2586	2586	2586
2587	2587	2587	2587
2588	2588	2588	2588
2589	2589	2589	2589
2590	2590	2590	2590
2591	2591	2591	2591
2592	2592	2592	2592
2593	2593	2593	2593
2594	2594	2594	2594
2595	2595	2595	2595
2596	2596	2596	2596
2597	2597	2597	2597
2598	2598	2598	2598
2599	2599	2599	2599
2600	2600	2600	2600

12 Month High Low Stock	Piv	Yld	PE	St 100's	High	Low	Latest	Chg
----------------------------	-----	-----	----	-------------	------	-----	--------	-----

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

12 Month				Sts			
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High Low L over Ch'ge

[illegible]

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE 1995 High Low Latest Ch'ge

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	民族	文化程度	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	汉族	小学	农民	山东省潍坊市	
李国强	男	38	河南	汉族	初中	工人	河南省郑州市	
张为民	男	52	河北	汉族	高中	干部	河北省石家庄市	
刘永红	女	30	湖北	汉族	大学	教师	湖北省武汉市	
陈大伟	男	28	广东	汉族	高中	学生	广东省广州市	
赵子龙	男	40	四川	汉族	小学	农民	四川省成都市	
周小芳	女	25	湖南	汉族	初中	工人	湖南省长沙市	
吴建明	男	35	浙江	汉族	高中	干部	浙江省杭州市	
孙丽娟	女	22	安徽	汉族	大学	学生	安徽省合肥市	
郑大刚	男	48	江西	汉族	小学	农民	江西省南昌市	
冯小华	女	32	广西	汉族	初中	工人	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
马为民	男	55	陕西	汉族	高中	干部	陕西省西安市	
周国强	男	30	福建	汉族	大学	教师	福建省福州市	
李小红	女	28	山西	汉族	初中	工人	山西省太原市	
张为民	男	42	辽宁	汉族	小学	农民	辽宁省沈阳市	
刘永红	女	35	吉林	汉族	高中	干部	吉林省长春市	
陈大伟	男	25	黑龙江	汉族	大学	学生	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
赵子龙	男	40	内蒙古	蒙古族	小学	牧民	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
周小芳	女	28	新疆	汉族	初中	工人	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
吴建明	男	35	甘肃	汉族	高中	干部	甘肃省兰州市	
孙丽娟	女	22	宁夏	汉族	大学	学生	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
郑大刚	男	48	青海	汉族	小学	农民	青海省西宁市	
冯小华	女	32	西藏	藏族	初中	工人	西藏自治区拉萨市	
马为民	男	55	云南	汉族	高中	干部	云南省昆明市	
周国强	男	30	贵州	汉族	大学	教师	贵州省贵阳市	
李小红	女	28	四川	汉族	初中	工人	四川省成都市	
张为民	男	42	重庆	汉族	小学	农民	重庆市	
刘永红	女	35	湖南	汉族	高中	干部	湖南省长沙市	
陈大伟	男	25	湖北	汉族	大学	学生	湖北省武汉市	
赵子龙	男	40	广东	汉族	小学	农民	广东省广州市	
周小芳	女	28	广西	汉族	初中	工人	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
吴建明	男	35	福建	汉族	高中	干部	福建省福州市	
孙丽娟	女	22	浙江	汉族	大学	学生	浙江省杭州市	
郑大刚	男	48	江西	汉族	小学	农民	江西省南昌市	
冯小华	女	32	安徽	汉族	初中	工人	安徽省合肥市	
马为民	男	55	山西	汉族	高中	干部	山西省太原市	
周国强	男	30	辽宁	汉族	大学	教师	辽宁省沈阳市	
李小红	女	28	吉林	汉族	初中	工人	吉林省长春市	
张为民	男	42	黑龙江	汉族	小学	农民	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
刘永红	女	35	内蒙古	蒙古族	高中	干部	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
陈大伟	男	25	新疆	汉族	大学	学生	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
赵子龙	男	40	甘肃	汉族	小学	农民	甘肃省兰州市	
周小芳	女	28	宁夏	汉族	初中	工人	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
吴建明	男	35	青海	汉族	高中	干部	青海省西宁市	
孙丽娟	女	22	西藏	藏族	大学	学生	西藏自治区拉萨市	
郑大刚	男	48	云南	汉族	小学	农民	云南省昆明市	
冯小华	女	32	贵州	汉族	初中	工人	贵州省贵阳市	
马为民	男	55	四川	汉族	高中	干部	四川省成都市	
周国强	男	30	重庆	汉族	大学	教师	重庆市	
李小红	女	28	湖南	汉族	初中	工人	湖南省长沙市	
张为民	男	42	湖北	汉族	小学	农民	湖北省武汉市	
刘永红	女	35	广东	汉族	高中	干部	广东省广州市	
陈大伟	男	25	广西	汉族	大学	学生	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
赵子龙	男	40	福建	汉族	小学	农民	福建省福州市	
周小芳	女	28	浙江	汉族	初中	工人	浙江省杭州市	
吴建明	男	35	江西	汉族	高中	干部	江西省南昌市	

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE T00% High Low Latest Ch'ge

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100				
1900	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.84	1.85	1.86	1.87	1.88	1.89	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.93	1.94	1.95	1.96	1.97	1.98	1.99	2.00	2.01	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.05	2.06	2.07	2.08	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.12	2.13	2.14	2.15	2.16	2.17	2.18	2.19	2.20	2.21	2.22	2.23	2.24	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.38	2.39	2.40	2.41	2.42	2.43	2.44	2.45	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.49	2.50	2.51	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.55	2.56	2.57	2.58	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.62	2.63	2.64	2.65	2.66	2.67	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.72	2.73	2.74	2.75	2.76	2.77	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.81	2.82	2.83	2.84	2.85	2.86	2.87	2.88	2.89	2.90	2.91	2.92	2.93	2.94	2.95	2.96	2.97	2.98	2.99	3.00	3.01	3.02	3.03	3

High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sp500	High	Low	Vol
24	1089	1357	1276	1376	136	136	136

W-1-Y-1	W-2-Y-2	W-3-Y-3	W-4-Y-4	W-5-Y-5	W-6-Y-6	W-7-Y-7	W-8-Y-8	W-9-Y-9	W-10-Y-10	W-11-Y-11	W-12-Y-12	W-13-Y-13	W-14-Y-14	W-15-Y-15	W-16-Y-16	W-17-Y-17	W-18-Y-18	W-19-Y-19	W-20-Y-20	W-21-Y-21	W-22-Y-22	W-23-Y-23	W-24-Y-24	W-25-Y-25	W-26-Y-26	W-27-Y-27	W-28-Y-28	W-29-Y-29	W-30-Y-30	W-31-Y-31	W-32-Y-32	W-33-Y-33	W-34-Y-34	W-35-Y-35	W-36-Y-36	W-37-Y-37	W-38-Y-38	W-39-Y-39	W-40-Y-40	W-41-Y-41	W-42-Y-42	W-43-Y-43	W-44-Y-44	W-45-Y-45	W-46-Y-46	W-47-Y-47	W-48-Y-48	W-49-Y-49	W-50-Y-50	W-51-Y-51	W-52-Y-52	W-53-Y-53	W-54-Y-54	W-55-Y-55	W-56-Y-56	W-57-Y-57	W-58-Y-58	W-59-Y-59	W-60-Y-60	W-61-Y-61	W-62-Y-62	W-63-Y-63	W-64-Y-64	W-65-Y-65	W-66-Y-66	W-67-Y-67	W-68-Y-68	W-69-Y-69	W-70-Y-70	W-71-Y-71	W-72-Y-72	W-73-Y-73	W-74-Y-74	W-75-Y-75	W-76-Y-76	W-77-Y-77	W-78-Y-78	W-79-Y-79	W-80-Y-80	W-81-Y-81	W-82-Y-82	W-83-Y-83	W-84-Y-84	W-85-Y-85	W-86-Y-86	W-87-Y-87	W-88-Y-88	W-89-Y-89	W-90-Y-90	W-91-Y-91	W-92-Y-92	W-93-Y-93	W-94-Y-94	W-95-Y-95	W-96-Y-96	W-97-Y-97	W-98-Y-98	W-99-Y-99	W-100-Y-100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

NYSE

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)[illegible]

12 Month				30			
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low

[illegible]

72 Month						Sg			
High	Low	Stock	Qty	Yld	PE	100%	High	Low	Latest C/P

[illegible]

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE ^{52w} High Low Last Divs

1. Содержание
 2. Введение
 3. Глава I. Общие сведения о предприятии
 4. Глава II. Описание производственного процесса
 5. Глава III. Анализ затрат на производство
 6. Глава IV. Расчет себестоимости продукции
 7. Глава V. Заключение
 8. Приложение
 9. Список литературы
 10. Индекс
 11. Дополнительные сведения
 12. Итого
 13. Средняя оценка
 14. Подпись
 15. Дата
 16. Подпись
 17. Дата
 18. Подпись
 19. Дата
 20. Подпись
 21. Дата
 22. Подпись
 23. Дата
 24. Подпись
 25. Дата
 26. Подпись
 27. Дата
 28. Подпись
 29. Дата
 30. Подпись
 31. Дата
 32. Подпись
 33. Дата
 34. Подпись
 35. Дата
 36. Подпись
 37. Дата
 38. Подпись
 39. Дата
 40. Подпись
 41. Дата
 42. Подпись
 43. Дата
 44. Подпись
 45. Дата
 46. Подпись
 47. Дата
 48. Подпись
 49. Дата
 50. Подпись
 51. Дата
 52. Подпись
 53. Дата
 54. Подпись
 55. Дата
 56. Подпись
 57. Дата
 58. Подпись
 59. Дата
 60. Подпись
 61. Дата
 62. Подпись
 63. Дата
 64. Подпись
 65. Дата
 66. Подпись
 67. Дата
 68. Подпись
 69. Дата
 70. Подпись
 71. Дата
 72. Подпись
 73. Дата
 74. Подпись
 75. Дата
 76. Подпись
 77. Дата
 78. Подпись
 79. Дата
 80. Подпись
 81. Дата
 82. Подпись
 83. Дата
 84. Подпись
 85. Дата
 86. Подпись
 87. Дата
 88. Подпись
 89. Дата
 90. Подпись
 91. Дата
 92. Подпись
 93. Дата
 94. Подпись
 95. Дата
 96. Подпись
 97. Дата
 98. Подпись
 99. Дата
 100. Подпись
 101. Дата
 102. Подпись
 103. Дата
 104. Подпись
 105. Дата
 106. Подпись
 107. Дата
 108. Подпись
 109. Дата
 110. Подпись
 111. Дата
 112. Подпись
 113. Дата
 114. Подпись
 115. Дата
 116. Подпись
 117. Дата
 118. Подпись
 119. Дата
 120. Подпись
 121. Дата
 122. Подпись
 123. Дата
 124. Подпись
 125. Дата
 126. Подпись
 127. Дата
 128. Подпись
 129. Дата
 130. Подпись
 131. Дата
 132. Подпись
 133. Дата
 134. Подпись
 135. Дата
 136. Подпись
 137. Дата
 138. Подпись
 139. Дата
 140. Подпись
 141. Дата
 142. Подпись
 143. Дата
 144. Подпись
 145. Дата
 146. Подпись
 147. Дата
 148. Подпись
 149. Дата
 150. Подпись
 151. Дата
 152. Подпись
 153. Дата
 154. Подпись
 155. Дата
 156. Подпись
 157. Дата
 158. Подпись
 159. Дата
 160. Подпись
 161. Дата
 162. Подпись
 163. Дата
 164. Подпись
 165. Дата
 166. Подпись
 167. Дата
 168. Подпись
 169. Дата
 170. Подпись
 171. Дата
 172. Подпись
 173. Дата
 174. Подпись
 175. Дата
 176. Подпись
 177. Дата
 178. Подпись
 179. Дата
 180. Подпись
 181. Дата
 182. Подпись
 183. Дата
 184. Подпись
 185. Дата
 186. Подпись
 187. Дата
 188. Подпись
 189. Дата
 190. Подпись
 191. Дата
 192. Подпись
 193. Дата
 194. Подпись
 195. Дата
 196. Подпись
 197. Дата
 198. Подпись
 199. Дата
 200. Подпись
 201. Дата
 202. Подпись
 203. Дата
 204. Подпись
 205. Дата
 206. Подпись
 207. Дата
 208. Подпись
 209. Дата
 210. Подпись
 211. Дата
 212. Подпись
 213. Дата
 214. Подпись
 215. Дата
 216. Подпись
 217. Дата
 218. Подпись
 219. Дата
 220. Подпись
 221. Дата
 222. Подпись
 223. Дата
 224. Подпись
 225. Дата
 226. Подпись
 227. Дата
 228. Подпись
 229. Дата
 230. Подпись
 231. Дата
 232. Подпись
 233. Дата
 234. Подпись
 235. Дата
 236. Подпись
 237. Дата
 238. Подпись
 239. Дата
 240. Подпись
 241. Дата
 242. Подпись
 243. Дата
 244. Подпись
 245. Дата
 246. Подпись
 247. Дата
 248. Подпись
 249. Дата
 250. Подпись
 251. Дата
 252. Подпись

12 Months High Low Stock Div Yld PE Shs Hldg High Low Latest Crpy

[illegible]

12 Month		Div		Yld	PE	52	High		Low	Latest	Chg
High	Low	Stock				Weeks					

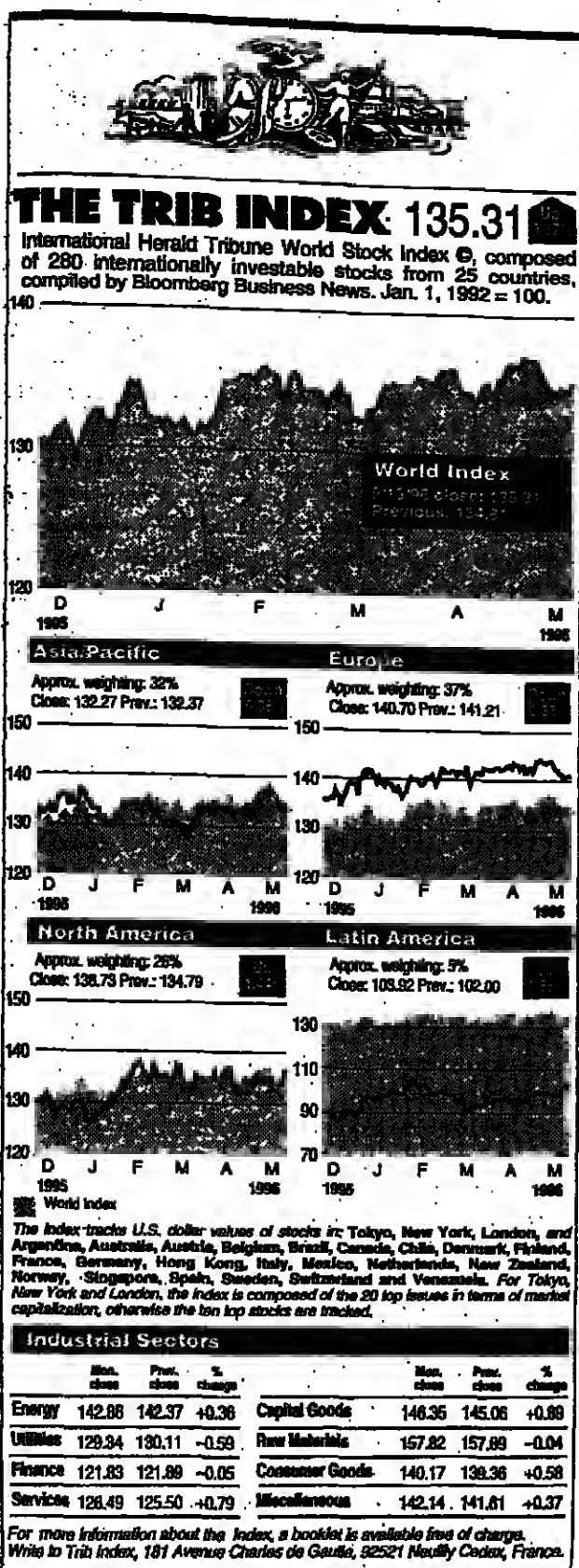
Continued Page 16

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS / FINANCE

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1996

PAGE 15



Amelio Reveals Apple's Plan: Smaller Product Line, Sharper Internet Focus

SAN JOSE, California — The chairman of Apple Computer Inc., Gilbert F. Amelio, laid out a strategy Monday for the company's recovery that includes a slimmed-down product line, an increased focus on the Internet and a new management structure.

But analysts stressed that he must now produce results.

"All he did was lay out the parameters — the real test is to deliver," said Tim Bajarin, an independent industry analyst.

Apple shares slipped 18.75 cents, to \$27.06. The stock briefly rose during Mr. Amelio's address to about 4,000 software developers, analysts and customers at the Apple Worldwide Developers Conference here.

Squeezed by competition and its own mistakes, Apple has seen its profits, market share and stock price tumble.

Company directors, dismayed by losses and uncertainty about Apple's future, ousted Michael Spindler in February and hired Mr. Amelio as chief executive. He had been head of National Semiconductor Corp. and is known for his

ability to revive stalled companies.

Apple reported a \$740 million second-quarter loss and has seen its cash dwindle to \$592 million at the end of March, from \$1.1 billion at the end of December.

Mr. Amelio said sales of Apple's personal computers rose 40 percent in April from the previous month. He repeated that the company planned to cut its break-even point to \$9 billion in revenue, \$2 billion less than in 1995.

Apple and International Business Machines Corp. are working on a notebook computer using the Macintosh operating system that will be sold by both companies, Mr. Amelio said.

He also said that Apple would sell Pippin machines, a simplified computer that connects to television sets and can play games and browse the Internet under the Apple logo. Currently that product is only sold by the Japanese toy-maker Bandai Co. and is only available in Japan. The introduction of Bandai's Pippin to the U.S. market is set for Wednesday. Mr. Amelio did not say when Apple's Pippin would be available.

He said that in 12 months, Apple would cut the number of products it offers in half.

"The only viable way to get costs down is product-line simplification," he said.

Mr. Amelio's outline satisfied some analysts, who said he had a good grasp of what it would take to stop the company's slide.

"The devil is in the details," said Daniel Kunsler, an analyst at J.P. Morgan & Co. He added that the "wire-frame" outline Mr. Amelio gave was enough "to provide direction for the software developer community, but not so much to lock himself into something he might regret later."

Mr. Amelio said Apple would focus on such strengths as education, multimedia and the Internet, and sign up more companies to "clone" the Macintosh.

Apple also will reorganize, creating several new divisions, he said. One will focus on such "information appliances" as the Newton hand-held computer and the Pippin. Another will work on products that will work on different computer platforms.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

Beijing Makes Vow To Erase Deficit And Limit Inflation

By Kevin Murphy and Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

China will "basically eliminate" budget deficits in the next four years and keep inflation to single digits, Zhu Rongji, the country's vice premier and most senior economic policymaker, said Monday.

The balanced-budget pledge, made at an international business conference in Jakarta, was welcomed by investors and economists who saw it as an assurance that inflation in China would not again be allowed to race out of control, as it did in 1994 when it reached nearly 22 percent.

The conference was organized by the International Herald Tribune and the office of Indonesia's coordinating minister for production and distribution.

Philip Tose, chairman of Peregrine Investment Holdings Ltd., said it was "clear that China views proper management of fiscal policies, including inflation, as vital."

"This is a significant statement from Zhu Rongji," said Dong Tao, an economist with Schroder Securities Ltd. in Hong Kong. "It appears the Chinese government is now starting to realize the importance of fiscal deficits on the economy."

Mr. Zhu said that in the next five years "we will stick to a moderately tight fiscal and monetary policy so as to keep inflation rate within the single digit and basically eliminate budget deficits before the year 2000."

Hong Kong as a sign that recent national tax-reform initiatives were paying off, perhaps better than most economists first expected.

In addition, a move to balance China's budget within four years also suggested that further significant changes in the way the government parcels out revenues might be in the offing, perhaps altering a policy that has offered unyielding support to loss-making state-run enterprises.

"One thing about Zhu Rongji, he's never been known to blow smoke," said William Overholt, managing director of Bankers Trust in Hong Kong. "When he says something like this, there's almost always a concrete plan in place."

At least one third of Chinese state-owned enterprises, often industrial companies that employ tens of millions of workers, are believed to be losing money. Analysts say many are unlikely to ever achieve profitability.

But rather than close these companies, and unleash a wave of unemployment that could destabilize society, Beijing has continued to support them through direct subsidies and large loans from the state banking sector.

China has been exploring ways to curtail bank lending while at the same time accelerating the creation of a legal framework for corporate bankruptcy and improved unemployment benefits.

Mr. Zhu's comments, analysts said, could indicate that China now feels better prepared to tackle its problems in the state sector.

"It's potentially doable," Mr. Overholt said. "This is still a government that can make tough decisions."

France to Sell 6% Stake in Renault

PARIS — The French government said Monday it would proceed with the privatization of Renault by gradually selling a 6 percent stake in the carmaker and reducing its stake to 46 percent.

The Finance Ministry said the sale of the 6 percent stake would begin sometime next week.

The Finance Ministry said the sale, which follows the sale of an initial 25 percent stake in the automaker in November 1994, would come after a call for bids.

The sale would be restricted to investors having obtained government approval to participate in the company's capital.

The ministry said the move would

provide Renault with the same strategic room to maneuver as its competitors by placing more of its capital with private investors. It also "underlines the government's will to actively proceed with its privatization program."

The sale should take about two months to complete, it said.

In a second phase, the government said, it would sell further shares to institutions, small shareholders and employees, though no date has been set for that sale.

Renault stock closed Monday at 149.9 francs (\$29.16), down from 150.80 francs. At Monday's closing price, a sale of 6 percent of the government's shares would bring in 2 billion francs. (Bloomberg, AFP)

AGF Is Oversubscribed

The Finance Ministry said the institutional tranche of the privatization of Assurances Générales de France was "oversubscribed," news agencies reported.

A source close to the offer said the institutional tranche was 150 percent subscribed, with 90 percent of the interest coming from foreign investors, most from Britain.

The oversubscription could prompt the government to sell an additional 10 percent of the shares that were set aside, the source said.

The price of the shares will be announced Monday after the ministry consults with the privatization commission. (AFP, Bloomberg)

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

Time for a New Atlantic Community

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

PRAGUE — It is not hard to make the case that trans-Atlantic relations need a sharp shot in the arm. The end of the Cold War is loosening the political glue binding Europe and North America, while the United States flirts with new economic partners in Asia and Latin America.

The West has failed to work out a united response either to the new security challenges that lie ahead or to the huge shifts of economic power accompanying the turbulent birth of the global economy.

Worse, as a result of their own lethargy and introspection, the Atlantic countries risk missing a historic opportunity to gather the newly free nations of Central and Eastern Europe safely into the Western fold.

A campaign called the New Atlantic Initiative, launched by a group of European and American political, economic and business leaders in Prague over the weekend, aims to reverse those worrying trends. But it is much easier to call for a new trans-Atlantic relationship than to define it.

Divisions quickly arose at the Prague meeting over whether the European side of the equation should be a tightly knit European Union or a looser partnership of European governments under American leadership.

One version of Atlanticism, with a

marked British flavor, effectively argues that the European Union must be kept politically fragmented so as never to become too powerful a rival to the United States.

A more constructive vision sees an equal partnership between North America and a strong Europe endowed with its own currency and, eventually, its own defense forces. That concept is more likely to be favored by Continental Europeans, by many of the Central and Eastern Europeans knocking at the EU's door and by some, but by no means all, Americans.

Equally troublesome is how to give a revived Atlantic relationship a distinctive economic content. The trans-Atlantic free-trade area that some favor could clash with the rules of the World Trade Organization, which is in the Atlantic countries' best interests to uphold. The plan for a so-called TAFTA is opposed by France and other traditionally protectionist EU countries; it risks reopening acrimonious issues such as trade in agriculture and Hollywood movies, and it is unlikely to generate a dramatic increase in trade.

Without something like a TAFTA, however, the Atlantic nations would

lack an inspirational economic goal.

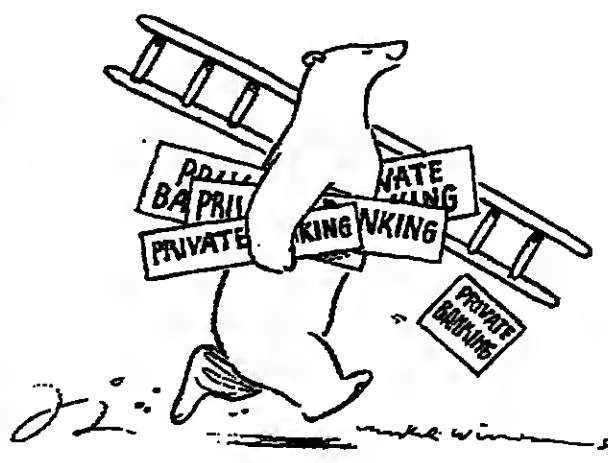
The best answer is to advance on several fronts at once. The United States and the EU should devote much more energy to the new trans-Atlantic agenda of economic and commercial negotiations they launched in Madrid in December.

They should exercise active joint leadership in the WTO to prepare a new round of world trade negotiations by about 2000, which also means putting pressure on France. And they should form a strong front to bring China and Russia into the world trading system on Western terms.

Above all, they should work more urgently to integrate the Central and East European nations into NATO and the EU. The West Europeans must open up their rigid economies, both to prepare for the new arrivals and to restore the economic growth that will make Europe an attractive partner to the United States.

Those mainly British Atlanticists who fear that a European "superstate" might turn against America should work from inside the EU to ensure that it does not happen, not snipe vainly at the EU from the fringes. A united Europe need not be by definition any more statist and protectionist than the United States.

The need is to fill in the blanks of the various plans for a new Atlantic Community that are now on the table — before the West loses control over the economic and political forces that are reshaping the world.



New signs are not enough.

Ever notice how many financial institutions introduce new asset management services and call it private banking?

At Bank Julius Baer, personalized private banking has been our core business for over 100 years. So new labels aren't needed to point out the traditional strengths that have made us a private bank of choice for generations of investors.

Your Baer advisor will make an in-depth appraisal of your current financial situation. And then mobilize the resources of the Julius Baer Group to create a structured solution to position you for long-term, after-tax performance.

At Bank Julius Baer, wealth management is our strength. Personalized service is our commitment. Just call

Zurich:
Joseph A. Belle (+41-1) 228 55 59
Geneva: (Société Bancaire Julius Baer)
Candace Wehbe (+41-22) 317 64 18
London:
Julian Yorke (+44-171) 623 24 11

JBcoB

BANK JULIUS BAER

The Fine Art of Swiss Private Banking

Group Presence: Zurich Geneva London New York
Frankfurt Lugano Monaco Gernsey
Montreal Grand Cayman Palm Beach Los Angeles
San Francisco Mexico Hong Kong

Regulated by the SFA

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES											
May 13											
Cross Rates						Eurocurrency Deposits					
	USD	DEM	FF	Yen	GBP		1-month	3-month	6-month	12-month	May 13
Australian dollar	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Canadian dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	3-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
French franc	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.66	6-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Japanese yen	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	12-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Swiss franc	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
UK pound	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	3-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
US dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	6-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Other Dollar Values						12-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Argentine peso	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Australian dollar	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	3-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Canadian dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	6-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
French franc	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.66	12-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Japanese yen	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	1-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Swiss franc	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	3-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
UK pound	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	6-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
US dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	12-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Forward Rates						1-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Argentine peso	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Australian dollar	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	1.72	6-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Canadian dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	12-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
French franc	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.66	16.66	1-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Japanese yen	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	160.00	3-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Swiss franc	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	6-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
UK pound	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	12-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
US dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1-month	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

THE AMERICAS

Allergan Says Merger Talks End

NEW YORK — Allergan Inc. said Monday it had discussed a possible merger with the drug company Pharmacia & Upjohn Inc. but said the negotiations had been abandoned.

Allergan executives in Irvine, California, said the talks had been called off after the companies decided it would not be "feasible" for them to use an accounting method known as pooling of interests. That method generally allows a combined company to show higher profits on its balance sheet than a deal where one company buys the other.

Pharmacia & Upjohn executives did not respond to a request for comment on published reports of the merger talks.

Both companies are leaders in eye-care products. Both, for instance, man-

ufacture intraocular lenses, which are used to replace natural lenses clouded over by cataracts.

Both also have been involved in several recent mergers.

Pharmacia & Upjohn, based in London, was created in November by the merger of Pharmacia AB of Sweden and Upjohn Co. of Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Allergan, also a major maker of contact-lens products, was spun off from the drugmaker SmithKline Inc. in 1989, when SmithKline merged with Beecham Group PLC of Britain to create SmithKline Beecham PLC.

Last year, Allergan bought the Pilkington Barnes Hind contact-lens business from Pilkington PLC of Britain, giving it a significant new market for soft contact lenses in Japan.

Analysts expect the company's sales to receive a big lift from two drugs now awaiting U.S. government approval: tazarotene, a drug for psoriasis and acne, and bimatoprost, a treatment for glaucoma.

Allergan, which has a current market capitalization of about \$2.5 billion, earned \$72.5 million last year on sales of \$1.07 billion, while Pharmacia earned \$738 million on revenue of \$7.09 billion.

Pharmacia is in the middle of a restructuring resulting from its merger that is expected to save \$500 million by 1998 but in the meantime is costing it money for severance payments, plant closures and other actions.

The U.S. patent on its main eye-care product, Healon, a soft gel used in cataract surgery, has expired, leading to increased competition. (AP, AFX)

Technology Issues Fuel Stocks Rally

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks

climbed Monday, with technology issues shares lifting the Nasdaq market into record territory. But trading was restrained before the release of a key report on inflation.

Computer-oriented stocks will do well in coming months because "companies are getting leaner, and they're doing it with technology," said Leslie Ferris, portfolio manager at the Ivy Growth Fund. "They have responded to incentives to ditch their labor and replace them with labor-saving devices."

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 60.39 points, to 5,578.53, in late trading.

Advancing issues led declining issues by a 3-to-2 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Nasdaq Composite Index soared 13.92 points, to 1,216.68, a record high.

The benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bond rose 8/32 point, to 88 3/32, for a yield of 6.90 percent, down from 6.92 percent on Friday.

"We're getting a reprieve with rates stabilizing, which should support the stock market," said William Raftery, an analyst at Smith Barney Inc.

The market was fairly quiet before the release Tuesday of the April U.S. consumer price index report.

On Friday, a mild reading on wholesale inflation revitalized the markets, with stocks staging a broad rally as

long-term interest rates

moved below 7 percent.

Microsoft rose after UBS upgraded the software giant.

Hewlett-Packard and Digital Equipment rose as investors signaled confidence that profits at computer-related companies would be strong in coming months.

But shares of System Software Associates fell after the software company said it would break even in the financial second quarter, well below the earnings of 15 cents a share expected by analysts.

Shares of Chevron and Texaco rose as chances receded that the United Nations

would soon let Iraq export oil.

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

J.P. Morgan Forges High-Tech Alliance

NEW YORK — J.P. Morgan & Co. said Monday it had reached an agreement in principle to form a strategic alliance with four partners to manage parts of its technology infrastructure.

The so-called Pinnacle Alliance will align the financial services concern with Bell Atlantic Network Integration, AT&T Corp., Andersen Consulting and Computer Sciences Corp. in an effort to "increase our ability to exploit new technologies, manage costs and create

competitive advantage," Morgan said.

Morgan said it would take a charge of \$100 million in the third quarter for technology expenses, but that it expected to achieve savings of about 15 percent on projected technology costs over the life of the agreement.

Morgan said the value of the seven-year accord was estimated at more than \$2 billion and that a final agreement would be negotiated within the next few months.

The alliance is to involve the man-

aging of Morgan's data centers in New York and London and is intended to take advantage of its combined processing capacity to achieve substantial economies of scale, Morgan said. It added that although the agreement would not eliminate any jobs, about 900 of its employees working in areas covered by the deal would remain in their current locations as employees of one of the alliance companies.

In afternoon trading, Morgan's shares were trading at \$86.375, up \$1.125.

analyst at Smith Barney Inc.

The market was fairly quiet before the release Tuesday of the April U.S. consumer price index report.

On Friday, a mild reading on wholesale inflation revitalized the markets, with stocks staging a broad rally as

long-term interest rates moved below 7 percent.

Microsoft rose after UBS upgraded the software giant.

Hewlett-Packard and Digital Equipment rose as investors signaled confidence that profits at computer-related companies would be strong in coming months.

But shares of System Software Associates fell after the software company said it would break even in the financial second quarter, well below the earnings of 15 cents a share expected by analysts.

Shares of Chevron and Texaco rose as chances receded that the United Nations would soon let Iraq export oil.

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Shares of oil companies often rise with the price of crude oil, and oil futures rose on speculation that another round of talks between the UN and Iraq would be needed before Iraq's oil can flow onto world markets.

Saturday's crash of a ValuJet Inc. DC-9 in the Florida Everglades, killing 109 on board, sent the stock of the Atlanta-based no-frills airline down.

Airlines that stand to benefit from the market share lost because of ValuJet's misfortune saw their shares advance. Delta Air Lines, UAL and Southwest Airlines climbed. (Bloomberg, AP)

Rate View Helps Dollar Gain on Mark

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against the Deutsche mark and fell against the yen in late trading Monday amid expectations that German interest rates were headed lower and that Japanese rates were set to rise.

"We are now seeing a divergence of the German and Japanese economies, and that is causing a divergence in the dollar's path against the mark and yen," said Gary Sakamoto, a dealer at National Australia Bank.

The dollar rose to 1.5330 DM from 1.5296 DM, but fell to 105.020 yen from 105.485 yen.

It rose to 5.1840 French francs from 5.1765 francs and to 1.2490 Swiss francs from 1.2485 francs. The pound slipped to \$1.5140 from \$1.5204.

Analysts said that a stag-

nant economy in Germany would probably prompt the Bundesbank to cut rates again soon, while Japan's nascent economic recovery ultimately would lead the Bank of Japan to raise rates.

Germany's economy contracted 0.4 percent in the fourth quarter of 1995 and is thought to have shrunk again in the first quarter of this year.

The Bundesbank cut its discount rate to a record low of 2.5 percent from 3.0 percent on April 18. Analysts expect the central bank to trim a key money-market rate — the 14-day securities-repurchase rate — in coming weeks.

The chief dealer at a major Japanese bank in London said he thought the dollar would

rise above 1.5400 DM this week, particularly if, as he expects, the Bundesbank introduces a variable securities-repurchase rate at its

council meeting Wednesday.

In Japan, meanwhile, the economy is rebounding from a four-year slowdown.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

May 13, 1996

High Low Open Close

15-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 122.5 122.5 122.5 122.5

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

BRITISH GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

GERMAN GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

JAPANESE GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

SPAIN GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

May 13, 1996

High Low Open Close

15-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 122.5 122.5 122.5 122.5

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

BRITISH GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

GERMAN GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

JAPANESE GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

SPAIN GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

AMEX

Monday's 4 p.m. Close

High Low Open Close

15-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 122.5 122.5 122.5 122.5

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

BRITISH GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

GERMAN GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

JAPANESE GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

SPAIN GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

May 13, 1996

High Low Open Close

15-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 122.5 122.5 122.5 122.5

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

BRITISH GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

GERMAN GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

JAPANESE GOV. BONDS (MAT'Y)

May 13 112.5 112.5 112.5 112.5

State-Run TV Has New Rivals **In Central Europe, Private Stations Take Hold**

The figure consists of three line charts, each representing a different index. Each chart has a vertical axis (y-axis) and a horizontal axis (x-axis) with labels for the years 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999. The x-axis is divided into five segments, each labeled with a month: D, J, F, M, A.

- Left Chart:** The y-axis ranges from 2200 to 2600 in increments of 50. The line starts at approximately 2250 in early 1995, rises to about 2450 by early 1997, dips slightly, and then continues to rise to approximately 2600 by early 1999.
- Middle Chart:** The y-axis ranges from 3500 to 3900 in increments of 50. The line starts at approximately 3550 in early 1995, rises to about 3750 by early 1997, dips to around 3600, and then rises to approximately 3900 by early 1999.
- Right Chart:** The y-axis ranges from 1700 to 2100 in increments of 50. The line starts at approximately 1750 in early 1995, rises to about 1950 by early 1997, dips to around 1850, and then rises to approximately 2100 by early 1999.

Source: ValueLine International Herald Tribune

start the process of licensing new, private television channels.

Surprisingly, the trend is nowhere more apparent than in Rumania, where the Communist leader Nicolae Ceausescu established the first privately owned television station in 1989.

The state-run television station, somewhat milder than the old fare but still dominated by the comings and goings of the head of state, Ion Iliescu, is now being challenged by

As the standard of living for many people drops, television is the only facet of life looking up, Mr. Corutiu said, adding, "It's getting better because of competition and the quality that creates."

The young journalists who have been hired at the station are not shy about their ambitions. "In a country where communism destroyed culture and civilization, we want to change the way people think," said Sergiu Toader, 28, the news

advocate for the viewer," Mr. Toader said.

Pro TV produces 60 minutes of news daily. The major newscasts run for a half-hour at 7:30 P.M., ending as the state-run channel begins its news. Against the state-run TV schedule, a movie is shown at 10 P.M.

In February, Pro TV had 47 percent of the evening audience, a Gallup survey showed, while the Rumanian state channel had 29 percent.

Very briefly=

- Germany braced for a new round of public-sector strikes this week as unions and employers remained deadlocked Monday in wage talks affecting 3 million state workers. Employers had still made no counteroffer to the union's call for a 4.5 percent pay increase.
- Coca-Cola Enterprises agreed to buy the exclusive rights to bottle and can products of Coca-Cola Co. in France and Belgium for \$915 million, including purchase price and acquired debt.
- Continental AG intends to form a 50-50 joint venture with Apollo Tyres Ltd. of India. The venture will cost about 134 million Deutsche marks (\$88.3 million).
- Ford Motor Co.'s German unit said sales for the first four months of 1996 grew nearly 7 percent, to 9.4 billion Deutsche marks. It said it gained market share and raised passenger car prices. Ford's German AG also reported a 60 percent drop in 1995 profits, to 270.5 million DM, because of currency fluctuations and the costs of introducing new car models.
- Telefónica de España SA said surging revenue from cellular phone services and a jump in income from international operations lifted net profit in the first quarter by 20 percent, to 24.08 billion pesetas (\$189.8 million).
- AOL Bertelsmann Online GmbH, a joint venture of publisher Bertelsmann AG and America Online Inc., said it would offer comprehensive on-line banking services with Direkt Anlage Bank, a subsidiary of Bayerische Hypotheken- & Wechsel Bank AG.
- Borland International Inc. agreed to buy Open Environment Corp. for about \$64 million in stock to expand its expertise in selling computer programming tools for networks.

UBS Head Says Profit Is Not King

Mr. Ebner said last week that saw "no reason at all" to sell the fund's stake in UBS. Earlier this year he said he saw "tremendous earnings potential" under Matt Cabiallavetta, who took over from Mr. Studer as chief executive in March 1. (Bloomberg *Reuter*)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

[illegible]

THE AMERICAS

ASIA/PACIFIC

Japan Expects to Cut Forecast for Surplus For the Current Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's current-account surplus is shrinking so rapidly, government officials said Monday, that they will have to lower their forecast for the surplus for this year.

The Ministry of Finance said the surplus for the year ended March 31 shrank 23.8 percent, to 9.46 trillion yen (\$69.6 billion), and was down 37 percent from its peak of 15 trillion yen in 1992.

That means the surplus in Japan's

broadest measure of trade last year was already smaller than the government's forecast of 9.7 trillion yen for this year. Ministry officials said the government would probably wait until December to change its projection because that is when it usually revises its economic forecasts.

"The current-account surplus has declined faster than we expected," said Hiromi Kato, director of international economic affairs at the Economic Planning Agency. "We don't expect it to grow again to 9.7 trillion yen this year, but until December we have no plans to revise the official forecast."

The government had projected a surplus of 10 trillion yen for the year just ended.

The current account measures the flow of merchandise, services and monetary transfers across the nation's borders. The surplus, which has caused years of trade tensions, especially between Japan and the United States, is shrinking because of steady growth in Japan's imports, particularly of computers and automobiles, and in spending abroad by Japanese businesses and tourists.

Demand for imports, made cheaper by the strong yen, is growing among Japanese consumers and companies. Regulatory barriers also are being eased or removed.

Imports rose 16.7 percent during the latest year, while exports rose 4.4 percent.

"Import volume is still outpacing exports," said Tomoyoshi Urasaki, a ministry official. "Because there have been structural changes, we believe the shrinking trend of the surplus will remain in place."

But some analysts said the decline in the surplus could slow and export growth could accelerate as economies in Europe and possibly the United States strengthen and a weaker yen makes Japanese goods more competitive.

The ministry said Japan's surplus in March shrank 8.5 percent from a year earlier, to 1.262 trillion yen.

The merchandise-trade figures are based on settled contracts, as opposed to the more widely quoted data measured as goods pass through customs. Japan said last month that its customs-cleared merchandise-trade surplus fell 23 percent, to \$10.69 billion, in March.

On other measures of its current account, Japan's deficit in services continued to grow, reflecting a wider transport deficit and increased spending by Japanese nationals overseas.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Earnings Fall At Sony Music

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Sony Music Entertainment Inc. said Monday its pre-tax profit fell 12 percent, to 20.96 billion yen (\$199.8 million), as costs of promoting artists fell and record sales slowed.

Sales rose 2.3 percent in the year ended March 31, to 114.55 billion yen.

"Some artists got off to a bit of a slow start, and we needed extra money for promotion," said Hiroshi Kato, senior general manager of corporate planning. "We should see better times this year."

Sales of albums of Western music made up 22.3 percent of total sales, at 25.52 billion yen, down from 26.22 billion yen the previous year.

Sony Music's international recording stars include Mariah Carey, Michael Jackson and Billy Joel.

Sales of albums by Japanese artists fell to 59.01 billion yen from 59.56 billion yen.

Revenue from the music-video division fell to 7.41 billion yen from 9.19 billion yen, largely because two major Japanese rock groups disbanded during the previous year, pushing up sales with videos of their final concerts.

Sales at Sony Music's other products division, which includes computer software made by Sony Computer Entertainment as well as blank compact discs, rose to 22.61 billion yen from 17.03 billion yen.

Earnings in the current year are expected to fall again, to 19.4 billion yen, because the Sony Co. unit anticipates fewer new releases by its international artists. But sales by Japanese artists are expected to rise because several new albums are due for release. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Q&A: Hartarto Sastrosoenarto A Free-Trade Pledge Indonesia to Adapt Laws to WTO Rules

With China threatening a trade war if the United States imposes sanctions for what it sees as Beijing's failure to enforce an intellectual property agreement, there are concerns in Asia that U.S. economic disputes with other countries in the region may also escalate. Hartarto Sastrosoenarto, Indonesia's coordinating minister for production and distribution, discussed the situation with Michael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune.

Q: When the United States threatened China with trade sanctions for violating a bilateral agreement intended to combat piracy of American goods, it also put Indonesia on a priority watch list for failing to protect U.S. copyrights and trademarks. Is that fair?

A: We have been put on the priority list several times before. We are now in the midst of changing our intellectual property rights law to conform with the requirements of the World Trade Organization. We hope that our Parliament will agree to the amendments in the next few weeks.

Q: The Clinton administration is using bilateral trade pressure against five major Asian countries — China, Indonesia, India, Japan and South Korea. Is this a dangerous strategy?

A: That was discussed at the last annual meeting of APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, in Osaka in November. One of the leaders there suggested that members of the group — and they include the United States, China and Japan — should establish a dispute-mediation service to settle these kinds of trade issues.

Q: At the next annual meeting in Manila later this year, APEC officials will start to design a framework for such a service. It would be complementary to what exists in the WTO.

Q: Is Indonesia concerned that the dispute between the United States and China over piracy of intellectual property could develop into a trans-Pacific trade war?

A: I don't think so. Every country has an interest in settling disputes peacefully, and I believe this one can be resolved bilaterally.

Q: If you see the trade problems that occurred in the past between Japan and the United States, they were finally settled. All nations need export markets if they want their economies to grow.

Q: Indonesia recently announced that it would protect a major petrochemical complex from import competition and give special tax breaks to a national car project at the expense of other car producers in Indonesia, including those from Japan and the United States. Is the government backtracking on its regional free-trade pledges?

A: We have thousands of items being traded in Indonesia, and we have reduced tariff and non-tariff barriers on practically all of them, unilaterally but also in line with our commitments to free-trade objectives in APEC and ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations. The petrochemical and national-car cases are almost the only exceptions. Overall, we are consistent.

Profit Rises at Singapore Air

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines Ltd. said Monday that its annual net profit rose 12 percent, to 1.03 billion Singapore dollars (\$733.5 million) from 917.5 million dollars a year ago.

Sales rose to 6.89 billion dollars from 6.56 billion dollars.

The company said the higher profit for the financial year ended March 31, which was in line with analysts' forecasts, was caused by increases in passenger traffic, cargo capacity and revenue. The airline carried a total of 11.06 million pas-

sengers during the year and 603.8 million kilograms (1.32 billion pounds) of cargo, increases of 9.7 percent in both categories.

But the company gave a mixed outlook for passenger revenue in the current year, partially because of intense competition. "While traffic is expected to grow with the upturn in the industry, passenger yields will continue to be under pressure from competition and the predicted firmness of the Singapore dollar," the company said.

The airline's shares closed at 14.1 dollars, up 20 cents. (Reuters, AFP)

Ampolex Endorses Revised Mobil Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — Ampolex Ltd. gave up its fight to remain independent Monday as the oil and gas producer's board recommended that shareholders accept a revised takeover offer from Mobil Corp.

Separately, Ampolex indicated a settlement may be near in the legal battle over its convertible notes that had complicated the three-month takeover struggle.

Mobil triumphed by raising its offer about 9 percent, to 4.64 Australian dollars (\$3.73) for each ordinary share and 4.66 dollars for each preferred share. The offer values Ampolex at 1.78 billion dollars. Ampolex's shares rose 29 cents Monday to close at 4.64 dollars.

Mobil already owns 14.87 percent of Ampolex. A Mobil spokesman said 80 percent of Ampolex's shares were held by financial institutions based overseas.

In addition, Ampolex told the stock exchange late Monday it expected to make an announcement of importance Tuesday concerning the trading of its convertible notes.

Analysts speculated that Ampolex would announce a settlement of its legal struggle with Guinness Peat PLC, a New Zealand company run by Sir Ron Brierley, over the value of the notes. Guinness Peat, which owns 6 million of the notes, says they should be convertible to stock at a 6.6-to-1 ratio rather than the 1-for-1 intended by Ampolex.

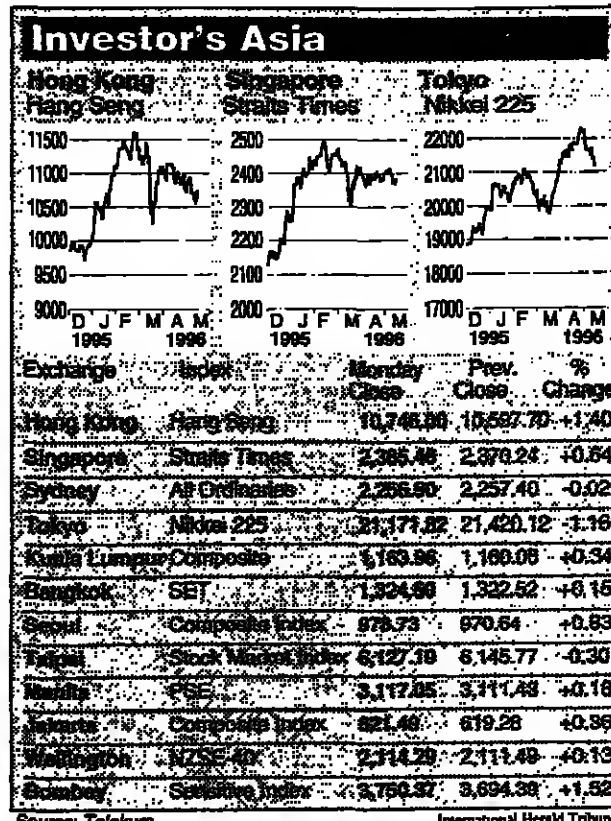
Mobil said Monday it was entitled to 54.9 percent of the convertible notes after receiving acceptances representing 10.45 million notes for its offer of 7 dollars a note. It already owned 1.46 million of the notes.

If the Supreme Court of New South Wales were to rule in Guinness Peat's favor on the issue, Guinness Peat could end up with a 9 percent stake in Ampolex for an investment of only 23 million dollars, or 1.3 percent of the company's market value under Mobil's offer.

A successful takeover would add Ampolex to the list of high-profile Australian companies and brands that have come under foreign control in recent years.

Net equity investment in Australia, or the difference between foreign ownership in Australia and Australian ownership of foreign assets, jumped 14 percent, to 87.9 billion dollars, in the second half of 1995.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)



Very briefly:

• The Malaysia Monetary Exchange, due to become the country's second financial futures bourse, said the government had issued its operating license, clearing the way for its opening May 28.

• Taiwan's Investment Commission approved 14 investment projects by Taiwan companies, 10 of them in China, valued at a total of \$164.3 million.

• Vietnam and the so-called London Club of its creditors, primarily major Japanese banks, will begin a fourth round of talks in Hong Kong on Tuesday on restructuring Hanoi's more than \$800 million in commercial debt. Separately, Vietnam is seeking a World Bank loan for a \$441 million hydroelectric power plant in the southern province of Binh Thuan.

• Credit Lyonnais plans to increase its loan portfolio in Vietnam, currently about \$100 million, by between 30 percent and 50 percent this year.

• Hong Kong's proposed 1 billion dollar (\$129.3 million) mortgage corporation, to help banks meet any shortage in the supply of mortgage money, is expected to be operational before the territory is returned to Chinese sovereignty.

• Shanghai Hualian Commercial Building Co., China's second-biggest retailer, slashed prices at its main department store and 58 supermarkets to fend off competition caused by a glut of new shops.

• China plans to invest \$2 billion in new inland oil and gas exploration areas over the next five years, and foreign oil companies will be invited to participate.

• CSR Ltd.'s net profit fell 16 percent in the year ended March 31, to 330.8 million Australian dollars (\$265.6 million), because of a slump in Australian home-building and a margin squeeze in its sugar business.

• Marubeni Corp., PolyGram NV, Toho Towa Co. and the BBC will participate in a consortium to help finance Paramount Pictures Corp.'s film production.

• Hutomo Mandala Putra, the son of President Suharto of Indonesia, rejected criticism by Japan of a government policy that gives his car company an edge over foreign automakers.

• Indonesia's current-account deficit for the year ended in March nearly doubled, to \$6.9 billion from \$3.5 billion the previous year, but was narrower than the government's forecast of \$7.9 billion made in January. Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, AP

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Personals

AA & Co. TOY BOYS
To Larry Weinstein, George Shabazz and Leslie F. Bergman (Vienna) - It has been fun. You have been used and abused and now released. Love & kisses, your devoted lady!

Moving

AGS INT'L MOVING
AGS PARIS (33-1) 40 60 20 20

Announcements

Attention visitors from the U.S!

If you enjoy reading the IHT when you travel, why not also get it at home? Same-day delivery available in key U.S. cities

Call (1) 800 882 2884 (In New York call 212 782 2884)

Herald Tribune
Tel: 212 782 2884

Business Services

Save on International Phone Calls

Save 50% and more compared to local phone companies. Call toll free, office, even hotels (and avoid exorbitant charges). Check our rates for any country and see how you can start saving today!

Call us now and we'll call you right back!

Tel: 1-206-284-8800
Fax: 1-206-282-6666
Lines open 24 hours
Agents located nationwide

Callback
417 Second Avenue West
Seattle, WA 98119 USA

Real Estate to Rent/Share

Paris Area Furnished

10th, 81 AVE FOCH
2 apartments in high class building:
1st: about 100 sqm, 15 sqm, covered terrace, parking.
2nd: about 60 sqm, sunny 17 sqm terrace, parking.
Both completely equipped.
Well furnished, perfect condition.
Minimum 3 months. Tel: Owner
(1) 45 53 35 32. Fax: (1) 45 53 35 18

AT HOME IN PARIS
Apartments to rent furnished or not.
Sales & Property Management Services
25 Ave Hoche 75008 Paris Tel: 1-45811020
Tel: (1) 45 63 25 60

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES
Specialists:
Furnished apartments, 3 months or more or unfurnished, residential areas.
Tel: (1) 42 25 32 35
Fax: (1) 45 63 37 30

MONTAIGNE
Very high class building
75 sqm - Refurbished apartment
Furnished, 18th floor, close to Eiffel Tower.
CORREY Tel: (1) 45 98 92 52
Fax: (1) 45 98 94 11

DE CIRCOUR ASSOCIATES
Homes for Executive:
Ideal country and service oriented
READY TO MOVE IN
Tel: 1-47 53 13 13 Fax: 45 51 75 77

PUTEAUX, very close to De la Defense, Bois de Boulogne, 54 sqm, full entrance, living, bedroom, bath, WC, fully equipped kitchen, 18th floor, close to Eiffel Tower, controlled access, 1st floor, 17,500 net. Tel: (1) 45 98 92 52, 47748444

7th, RUE ST. SIMON, Direct owner. Small 40 sqm, + revolving 15 sqm balcony, early morning, 17,500 including charges. Tel: (1) 42 35 12 75

St. LAMIN QUARTER, 2-room apartment in townhouse, all comforts, kitchen, bath. Tel: 1-45 94 05 08

10th NEAR FOCH, beautiful 180 sqm, 500m from Eiffel Tower, 17,500 net. Tel: (1) 45 98 92 52

NEARLY SABLONS, NEAR METRO, 7th floor, very sunny, open view, 50 sqm, living, 2 bedrooms, nice kitchen. Tel: (1) 47 23 04 84

INVALIDES - 2 ROOMS, 60 sqm, equipped kitchen, 18,700 net. Free immediate. Tel: (1) 45 55 46 75

Paris Area Unfurnished

Embassy Service
YOUR REAL ESTATE
AGENT IN PARIS
Tel: (1) 47 20 30 05

Auto Shipping
SAVE ON CAR SHIPPING. AMESCO, 10000th St. Avenue, Belgium, Tel: 1-45811020, US, Africa, Regular 10-15 sailing. Free hotel. Tel: 330231-4239 Fax: 232-6553

Legal Services
DIVORCE IN 1 DAY. No legal. Write: Box 377, Sudbury, MA 01776 USA. Tel: 508-943-8387, Fax: 508-443-0183

Auto Rentals

RENT AUTO FROM DERGI FRANCE
24 HOURS. FRUIT 1 DAY. FR 1500
TEL: PARIS (33) 1 45 87 21 04

Shopping

INTERESTED IN LEARNING RUSSIAN during summer camp in Kazakhstan? Unspoiled nature? Email: Prof@Kaznet.su.ru, Tel: 7-3272-645501

Holiday Rentals

French Provinces

PROVENCE Successful Bed & Breakfast. 18th century village home. 100m from sea. 6 bedrooms, 6 baths. US\$800.00. Fax: (33) 42 28 97 37

Employment

EFFICIENT PRICO-ORDINATOR. FRENCH woman seeks international position. Fluent English/Spanish. Sound organization & communication skills. Call 21-11-967-2587 RSA.

General Positions Wanted

AMERICAN LAW FIRM seeking a reputed charitable organization in Paris seeks an English mother tongue bilingual secretary. Computer skills essential. Must be motivated, flexible and able to work under pressure. Send CV Reply Box 4175 LHT, 181 Ave Charles de Gaulle 92521 Neuilly Cedex

Secretarial Positions Available

International Herald Tribune ads work

Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

PLANNING TO RUN A CLASSIFIED AD?

EUROPE
FRANCE: Paris Tel: (1) 41 43 93 65
GERMANY: Frankfurt Tel: (49) 72 27 55
UNITED KINGDOM: London Tel: (0171) 836 4802
Tel: 224 2254
Tel: 224 2259

SWITZERLAND Tel: (41) 22 21 82 21
Tel: (41) 22 20 91

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK Tel: (212) 753 3990
Tel: (212) 753 6763
Tel: (212) 753 7212
Tel: (800) 372-7212

ASIA/PACIFIC
HONG KONG Tel: (852) 2922-1188
Tel: 6170 8788
Tel: (852) 2922-1190

FRANCE

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF FRENCH LANGUAGE AND CIVILIZATION

Alliance Française
The world's largest network of French language schools

FRENCH COURSES
AT ALL LEVELS and also:
• SPECIALLY TAILORED CLASSES ON REQUEST
• EVENING COURSES
• PHONETIC CORRECTION COURSES
• CORRESPONDENCE COURSES
• WRITTEN FRENCH AND CONVERSATION COURSES
• BUSINESS FRENCH
• TEACHER TRAINING COURSES AND SEMINARS
and many more to suit your needs.

EXAM CENTER
• ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE / A.L.T.E. (Association of Language Teachers in Europe) approved by the Ministry of Education
• D.E.L.F. / D.A.L.F. (Diplôme de l'École Française) issued by the Ministry of Education

NUMEROUS SERVICES
Get in touch with us at:
ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE
101, Bd Raspail 75006 PARIS
Tel: 45 44 18 18
Fax: 45 44 89 42

Send for a free copy of the INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION GUIDE
Write to:
Kimberly Guernand-Betrancourt
International Herald Tribune
181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

GREAT BRITAIN

A UNIVERSITY DEGREE
Bachelor's/Master's/Doctorates and/or Professional status
Fax: 44 181 336 1697
or Phone: 44 181 947 8924

THE NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam Institute of Finance
offers the following courses:

Asset Securitisation
(June 24 - 26)
This module will be taught by Clifford Smith (University of Rochester), Michael Piza and Joe Rizzit (ABN AMRO Bank N.V., U.S.A.)
and in cooperation with the faculty of INSEAD

Real Options
(June 27 - 28)
This module will be taught by Kevin Kaiser
For further information and our detailed brochure, please contact Ms. Katerijn Eppink, Course Manager.
AIF - Herengracht 205, 1016 BE Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Telephone: +31-20-5208555 • Fax: +31-20-5208560

MALTA

POSTGRADUATE COURSE FOR INTERNATIONAL CAREER
Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies
University of Malta
This multi-disciplinary course commences over one year and begins September 30, 1996. Candidates must be holders of a first degree with honours or its equivalent. English language proficiency is required. Deadline for enrolment end of June 1996. Enquiries should be addressed to the Director, Mediterranean Academy of Diplomatic Studies, University of Malta, Msida MSD 06.
Tel: (356) 48391/336450. Tel: (356) 483999
E-mail: academy@medacad.com.mt
WWW: http://www.medacad.com.mt

U.S.A.

Is a non-resident degree program the answer for you?
St. Charles University
Earn Graduate and Undergraduate degrees in:
• Business Administration
• Psychology
• Health Sciences Administration
• History
• Human Development
• Religion
Complete all requirements at your own pace and in your own community.
Phone: (503) 829-9844 USA
Phone: (318) 786-3648
e-mail: saintcharles@stcharles.edu
St. Charles University
118 North Pine
DeQuincy, LA 70633 - USA

02/01/00 15:50

MORE IS LESS.



via the



**MORE NEWS, VIEWS AND FEATURES FROM AROUND THE WORLD DAILY.
LESS TO PAY. SAVE UP TO 50% WHEN YOU SUBSCRIBE NOW.**

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

COUNTRY/CURRENCY		12 months +2 months FREE	% SAVINGS for 1 year*	3 months +2 weeks FREE
AUSTRIA	A. SCH.	6,000	41	1,800
BELGIUM	B. FR.	14,000	41	4,200
DENMARK	D. KR.	3,400	38	1,050
FINLAND	FM.	2,400	38	700
FRANCE	F. F.	1,950	38	590
GERMANY*	D. M.	700	38	210
GREAT BRITAIN	£	210	38	65
GREECE	DR.	90,000	29	27,000
IRELAND	£ IR.	230	37	68
ITALY	LIRE	510,000	50	155,000
LUXEMBOURG	L. FR.	14,000	41	4,200
NETHERLANDS	FL.	790	42	240
NORWAY	N. KR.	3,500	40	1,050
PORTUGAL	ESC.	51,000	39	15,500
SPAIN	PTAS.	55,000	39	16,500
SWEDEN	S. KR.	3,500	40	1,000
SWITZERLAND	S. FR.	610	40	185
REST OF EUROPE ex CB	\$ US	485	40	145
CB	\$ US	750	40	225
UNITED STATES	\$ US	360	35	115

* For information concerning hand delivery in major German cities call toll free IHT Germany at 0130-84 85 85 or fax (069) 175 413. Under German regulations, a 2-week free period is granted for all new orders.

Yes, I would like to start receiving the International Herald Tribune.

The subscription term I prefer is:

☐ 12 months (plus 2 free months) ☐ 3 months (plus 2 free weeks)

☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune)

☐ Please charge my:

☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA ☐ Access ☐ MasterCard ☐ Eurocard

Credit card charges will be made in French Francs at current rates.

Card No: _____ Exp. Date: _____

Signature: _____

For business orders, please indicate your VAT No: _____ (VAT Number FR 4782021126)

Mr/Mrs/Ms Family Name: _____

First Name: _____ Job Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City/Code: _____ Country: _____

Home Tel No: _____ Business Tel No: _____

I do not wish to receive relevant details from other companies ☐

Mail or fax to: International Herald Tribune

181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: (+33 1) 41 43 92 10

OR CALL (+33 1) 41 43 93 61

In Asia, call: (+852) 29 22 11 88, in the USA, call toll-free: 1-800-842-2884

E-Mail: sub@ihtribune.com

Offer valid for new subscribers only.

WORLD ROUNDUP



Laura Davies celebrating a birdie putt in her final round.

Davies Wins LPGA

GOLF Laura Davies overcame the cold and wind at DuPont Country Club on Sunday to win the LPGA Championship for the second time in three years. Davies, who earned \$180,000, closed with a one-under 70 for an even-par 213 in the rain-shortened tournament.

Phil Mickelson interrupted a five-week holiday for long enough to win the \$1.5 million Byron Nelson Classic in Irving, Texas, by two strokes.

Jumbo Ozaki won his sixth Japan PGA Championship, closing with a 3-under-par 69 for an 8-stroke victory. (Reuters)

Back Is Banned

HUGBY Union Neil Back, a flank forward for Leicester and England, was banned for six months for pushing a referee, Steve Lander, after last week's English rugby cup final. Back cannot take part in any summer tours and will miss the first 10 weeks of next season. (Reuters)

Armstrong Takes Tour

CYCLING Lance Armstrong, of the Motorola team, won the Tour DuPont with a flourish, taking the final time trial in Marietta, Georgia, his fifth stage victory of the race. Pascal Hervé, of the Festina team, was second overall, 3 minutes 15 seconds behind. (Reuters)

Junior Joins Draft

BASKETBALL The Louisville junior Jason Osborne, academically ineligible to play last season, is making himself available for the National Basketball Association draft. He averaged 10.6 points and 5.8 rebounds in two seasons with the Cardinals. (AP)

Sub Sinks San Jose

SOCCER Gregg Vanney, a substitute who had played in the U.S. International Soccer League the day before, scored in the 82d minute Sunday to give the Los Angeles Galaxy a 2-1 victory at San Jose in Major League Soccer before a sellout crowd of 31,728.

In Washington, before 14,722 spectators, the New York-New Jersey MetroStars tied, 1-1, with D.C. United but won the shoot-out, so are credited with a 2-1 victory. (AP)

Dragons Put Out the Fire

FOOTBALL Scott Szerezy kicked a 33-yard field goal with four seconds left Sunday to give the Barcelona Dragons (3-2) a 21-19 victory over the Rhein Fire in the World League. The Fire (1-4) had taken a 19-18 lead on two touchdowns in the fourth quarter. (AP)

Prize for Asian Rivals Is a Bitter World Cup
Tokyo and Seoul Fight for Soccer

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Three times a day at a Buddhist temple in Seoul, the monks pray for soccer. For the 100 days leading up to June 1, the monks are joining Catholics and Protestants across South Korea in daily prayer that their country will be chosen to host the 2002 World Cup soccer tournament.

"The Korean people's wish to have the event here was so sincere and strong, we decided to help the dream come true," said Chung Nyum, a monk who prays morning, noon and night. In Japan, officials spent more than \$570,000 recently to wine and dine 50 journalists from soccer-playing countries. No one in Japan, at least publicly, has taken the case directly to the Almighty, but "World Cup 2002" logos are plastered on taxicabs, billboards and T-shirts.

These two neighbors, and historically bitter rivals, are the only countries competing to host the first World Cup tournament in Asia. The host country is scheduled to be chosen by international soccer officials on June 1 in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Neither Japan nor South Korea wants to sit by as the other spends a month preening in the international spotlight. And there's nothing like a few billion dollars worth of benefits in tourism, television and construction to stir up old animosities.

The campaigning has been mean. Last fall, a Japanese legislator accused South Korea of bribing officials of FIFA, the world soccer body. South Korean officials claimed the J League, Japan's professional soccer league established in 1993, is just an elaborate lobbying device to win the World Cup.

Now, many in Japan are starting to wonder if Japan has the stomach for an all-out battle with South Korea. Many Japanese fear that winning the lucrative games might not be worth the resentment and anger it would cause.

"Korea would never forgive Japan," said Yukio Okamoto, a former Japanese Foreign Ministry official who is now a Tokyo business consultant. "They would see it as Japanese money taking away the Korean dream."

Mr. Okamoto said many younger South Koreans are beginning to view Japan as a neighbor, and not simply as the brutal occupier of their country from 1910 to 1945. Losing the World Cup to Japan would "fortify anti-Japan sentiment," he said. "It's not really while for Japan to go through that emotional battle with Korea. I really wish we could co-host the games."

Politicians on both sides have discussed co-hosting, an idea also suggested by international soccer officials. "It is increasingly obvious that the fear of losing the tournament, has become more important than the desire to win," the eight European members of FIFA's 21-member executive committee wrote to the FIFA president last month. "The two parties have displayed a level of agitation which is very disturbing. It is clear that the nation which loses the bid will suffer a devastating blow."

Officially, FIFA says co-hosting is out of the question. Japanese and South Korean officials say they are not keen on the idea.

Koo Pyong Hwoi, head of South Korea's World Cup effort, said last summer: "Our pride and special history with Japan demand that we beat Japan. Otherwise, we will suffer a tremendous

humiliation for a long time to come." The South Korean government has made hosting the games a national goal, and President Kim Young Sam is leading the charge, wearing "World Cup 2002" T-shirts and caps while jogging. A clock in downtown Seoul counts down the days until the decision.

South Korea brags about the \$5 billion international airport it is building to be open in time for the World Cup. It is building a high-speed rail line between Seoul and Pusan, which would help move fans between game sites. It will build 11 stadiums and renovate five others at a cost of \$1.3 billion.

South Koreans believe they deserve the games because they are Asia's dominant soccer power. They have had a professional league since 1983, a decade before Japan. They have played in four World Cups; Japan has played in none. Since the Korean War, the two countries' senior national teams have played 79 matches: Korea has won 52, Japan 12, and there have been 15 ties.

SOUTH Korea even claims that hosting the games will help promote peace on the Korean Peninsula. Mr. Kon said he hopes at least one World Cup game would be held in Communist North Korea, the South's heavily armed and volatile neighbor.

Japan's promotional literature is characteristically polite. It says Japan would like to host the games to show "gratitude" to the world soccer community for helping Japanese soccer develop.

"We think this is sport," said Toshiaki Koyama, the spokesman for Japan's World Cup effort. "It's a game. If we win, we win; if we lose, we lose. In Seoul, it seems more social and political, and they want to turn this into a nation-to-nation competition."

"Japan says many nice things to Korea, but if they were really sympathetic, they would let us have the World Cup," said Mr. Kon. "They have everything. They have the Olympics. They have peace and prosperity. But their neighboring country has many problems. I think they should give up. But maybe that's very idealistic."

Italy Drops Roberto Baggio

The managers of the Spanish and Italian national soccer teams sprung some surprises Monday when they announced their 22-man squads for June's European championships in England.

Arrigo Sacchi, the Italian coach, left out World Cup hero Roberto Baggio along with Giuseppe Signori and Igor Protti, the joint top scorers in Serie A.

Pier Luigi Casiraghi, Signori's strike partner at Lazio, and scorer of 14 goals this season to Signori's 24, was picked as was Sampdoria's Enrico Chiesa, who scored 22 goals this season, and is the only uncapped player. Roberto Donadoni, a 32-year-old who is playing in the United States, is also in the squad.

Javier Clemente, the Spanish manager resisted pressure to pick Raul Gonzalez, the 18-year-old Real Madrid striker, and Ivan de la Pena, Barcelona's 19-year-old midfielder.

Clemente favored experienced players, leaving the youngsters fresh to play at the Olympics where Spain defends the title it won in Barcelona in 1992.

The biggest surprise was Bert Vogts, the German manager, announced his squad was the inclusion of Oliver Rock, of Werder Bremen, as the third-choice goalkeeper. He replaced Stefan Klos of Dortmund withdrew with a broken hand minutes before Vogts announced the team.



Wayne Gretzky putting a shot into the net for St. Louis in the second period past Detroit's goalie, Chris Osgood.

Skidding Red Wings Give Blues 3-2 Lead
In Their 2d Straight Overtime Struggle, Panthers Outlast the Flyers

By Helene Elliott
Los Angeles Times Service

Their spectacular season means nothing now, their National Hockey League record 62 victories and league-leading 131 points all but forgotten.

The Detroit Red Wings are one loss from being victims of one of the greatest upsets in Stanley Cup playoff history.

NHL PLAYOFFS

and they don't understand how they have slid to the edge of this precipice. "It makes you feel sick really," the Red Wings' goalie, Chris Osgood, said Sunday after the St. Louis Blues withstood a 39-shot attack to grab a 3-2 victory at the Joe Louis Arena and take a 3-2 lead in their quarterfinal series.

The Blues, who finished 51 points behind the Red Wings this season, can advance to the Western Conference finals Tuesday at home in the Kiel Center, where they are 5-0 in the playoffs. "We're playing well. We're not struggling," said Osgood, who faced 21 shots Sunday. "We just can't get a break. We're right there. The last three games, it's one play, one break, one bounce that's been hurting us."

One play — like Wayne Gretzky's steal from the defenseman Marc Bergevin and pass to Brett Hull for the Blues' first goal, at 5:15 of the first period.

One break, like Mike Hudson — playing for the first time since he injured his neck April 3 — sliding the puck to Hull before taking a thunderous hit from the Red Wings' defenseman Vlastislav Fetisov. Hull found Gretzky in front of the net for a wrist shot at 18:46 of the second period, which gave St. Louis a 2-1 lead.

One bounce, like the shot by Blues winger Yuri Khymyev that deflected off the skate of the Detroit defenseman Nicklas Lidstrom and past Osgood at 9:11 of the third period for St. Louis' final goal.

The Blues held on to win their third complete game and complete a stunning turnaround from their 3-2 and 8-3 losses in the first two games.

The Blues are limiting the rebounds. Casey must face and have largely silenced the Red Wings' skillful Russian players by giving them little skating room. Offensively, the Blues are benefiting from a resurgence by Gretzky, who had no goals in his first 10 playoff games but now has goals in two consecutive games and six points in the series.

Panthers 2, Flyers 1 Both teams were exhausted after pounding each other all game, into overtime, into a second overtime, as afternoon turned into evening. Actually, Philadelphia and Florida had pounded each other for a fifth straight contest in this brutally physical NHL playoff series. At the end Sunday, it was the big, bad Flyers who were drained, and the smaller Panthers who had just enough oomph for Mike Hough to score in the second overtime for a victory.

The Panthers' second straight overtime triumph put them in position to oust the top-seeded Flyers from this best-of-seven Eastern Conference semifinal series Tuesday in Miami.

"They've got some big guys up there and it's tough for us little guys to play through a lot of physical stuff," said the Panthers' 174-pound Stu Barnes, whose goal early in the third period matched Eric Lindros's power-play score early in the second.

The Panthers dominated the extra play, with a 12-4 advantage in shots in the first overtime and a 5-1 edge in the second. As the third multiple-overtime game in these NHL playoffs passed the four-hour mark, the oftentimes fierce checking turned more into players simply falling into one another.

The game was to be won — and lost — on a mistake. The aging Flyers' defenseman Kjell Samuelsson tried to clear the puck, but was forechecked by the Panthers' captain, Brian Skrudland, forcing a weak attempt that was secured by Jody Hull at the blueline.

Hull spotted Hough alone in front of the goalhender Ron Hextall. Hough spun backward, sending Hextall sprawling and the puck went in at the 8-minute 5-second mark, ending the third-longest game in Flyers history. (Len Hochberg/WP)

Yankees Beat White Sox After Trailing by 8

The Associated Press

Joe Girardi cleared the bases with a three-run double in the sixth inning as the visiting New York Yankees rallied from an 8-0 deficit to beat the Chicago White Sox, 9-8.

Trailing 8-4, New York scored five in the sixth, starting the spree when the White Sox first baseman, Frank Thomas, failed to touch first on a grounder for his first error of the season.

Chicago cut it to 8-5 on Tim Lincecum's run-batted-in single. Wade Boggs then singled to chase Alex Fernandez and the reliever Larry Thomas surrendered an RBI double to Paul O'Neill.

Timo Martinez walked to load the bases and, after a strikeout, Girardi doubled to give the Yankees a 9-8 lead. **Tigers 5, Rangers 3** In Arlington, Texas, Felipe Lira gave Detroit's pitching staff a rare quality start and John Flaherty jump-started the offense with a three-run double.

Athletics 9, Twins 3 In Oakland, Ernie Young homered for the fourth time in three games and Don Wengert got his first major-league victory as a starter.

Mariners 5, Royals 5 In Seattle, Randy Johnson, pitching for the first time in 11 days, extended his winning streak to 12 games and Alex Rodriguez hit a pair of two-run homers. Chris Stynes, a Kansas City rookie, stole three bases in the first inning to tie a major-league record.

Indians 4, Angels 1 In Anaheim, California, Albert Belle led off the ninth with his 14th homer and, two outs later, Sandy Alomar and Jim Thome hit back-to-back homers. The reliever Troy Percival had retired 24 consecutive batters before Belle connected, the first run off Percival since Sept. 19, a stretch of 20 1/2 innings.

Expos 7, Astros 6 Jerry Goff put his name in the record books. He wishes he hadn't. "It was ugly," the Houston Astros' backup catcher said after allowing six passed balls — tying a major-league record — against Montreal.

Padres 5, Reds 0 Brian Johnson drove in two runs and Bob Tewksbury pitched five innings after only three days of rest as San Diego ended Cincinnati's seven-game winning streak.

In games reported in some editions Monday:

Blue Jays 5, Red Sox 7 Robert Perez hit a bases-loaded single in the bottom of the 10th inning as Toronto rallied for a victory over Boston.



The Rockies' Larry Walker sliding into second, but the Marlins' Craig Grebeck completed the double play.

Rockies 1, Marlins 0 Mike Grace outdueling Greg Maddux, pitching a four-hitter as Philadelphia snapped Atlanta's seven-game winning streak. Grace (6-0) struck out five and walked only one while retiring the final 17 batters in his first career shutout.

Giants 7, Pirates 2 Allen Watson pitched his first complete game in 64 major-league starts and drove in four runs as San Francisco completed a three-game sweep of Pittsburgh. Glenallen Hill hit the Giants' league-leading 56th homer.

Cubs 3, Mets 0 Ryne Sandberg and Sammy Sosa hit home runs as Chicago broke a five-game losing streak. Jim Bullinger struck out four and did not allow a walk in his first shutout and complete game since last July.

Cardinals 6, Dodgers 5 Mark Pelekovek pitched well and Tom Pagnozzi had two RBIs to lead St. Louis over Hideo Nomo and avoid a sweep by visiting Los Angeles. Nomo (5-3), who had won three straight, allowed four runs on nine hits in five innings.

Padres 5, Reds 0 Brian Johnson drove in two runs and Bob Tewksbury pitched five innings after only three days of rest as San Diego ended Cincinnati's seven-game winning streak.

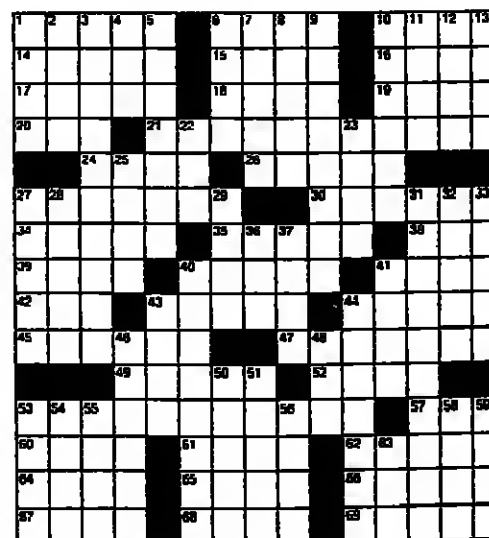
In games reported in some editions Monday:

Blue Jays 5, Red Sox 7 Robert Perez hit a bases-loaded single in the bottom of the 10th inning as Toronto rallied for a victory over Boston.

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 Mideast ship
 - 9 Garden
 - 10 Peppers
 - 14 Steals sound
 - 15 Dining sites
 - 16 Stubborn one
 - 17 Future oak
 - 18 Of old poetry
 - 19 Author Harle
 - 20 Talk, talk, talk
 - 21 1986 Street/Redford film

- 24 Overlook
- 26 Pass on
- 27 Ring figure
- 30 Pledge
- 34 Island in New York Harbor
- 35 Fruit container
- 36 Annual deposit: Abbr.
- 38 North Carolina college
- 40 Tinge
- 41 Tim
- 42 Fifty-four, to Flavius
- 43 Leaf aperture
- 44 Carbonated drinks
- 45 Have underlying anger
- 47 "La Oesserte" artist
- 48 Caught on the ranch
- 49 Hawaiian tuber
- 50 William Bendix 50's sitcom, with "The"
- 51 Home loan grp.
- 52 Stratford's river
- 53 Just this
- 54 Deere product
- 55 Sighing from the crow's nest
- 56 Singer Coolidge
- 58 Hip
- 59 First name on "60 Minutes"
- 60 College official
- 61 Social misfits



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of May 13

SAGE DIKE PARIS
HELT EMIT APART
ERAS FATHERTIME
LYNTER SIND NAP
FEERAL CALM
ROYAL MEDVED
HANKS SAGE TOAD
ALOE PETAL HORA
OAHN TRES BELLY
JEANNE BLOOM
ADDYARD LONGEST
BROTHERRIAT OVER
MARTIA ETRE SINE
SWANN KNEE ESTIE

- DOWN**
- 1 National anthem start
 - 2 Old Peruvian
 - 3 "Casino Royale" song, with "The"
 - 4 Go off course
 - 5 Some impressionist paintings
 - 6 Supreme comedy
 - 7 Combination conjunction
 - 8 Scalpel
 - 9 Step up
 - 10 First stage
 - 11 Soviet leader Andropov
 - 12 T.V.A. output: Abbr.
 - 13 — good example
 - 14 Opponent of Kit Carson
 - 15 Grooviest one
 - 16 "Don't Fence"
 - 17 Bobbins
 - 18 Mayberry druggist
 - 19 Chamber sound
 - 20 Herman Wouk novel, with "The"
 - 21 Drags' songs
 - 22 Backslide
 - 23 But
 - 24 West of Hollywood
 - 25 Ira Levin's "The"
 - 26 Even evening
 - 27 "Buz off!"
 - 28 — convention, in bridge
 - 29 Chic
 - 30 Noshed
 - 31 Cartoonist Bushmiller
 - 32 Mandates
 - 33 Carol syllables
 - 34 Wall Street's Boesky
 - 35 Adoring, with "of"
 - 36 Mrs. Sprat's no-no
 - 37 Grazing group
 - 38 Greek Mars
 - 39 Have bills

WELLENBERG

Das Hotel mit Charme
Hotel Wellenberg

Ammersee 10 - Herrsching
089 2563-1190 - Fax 08 2563110

Proprietor:
Dr. A. E. Schmitt

SPORTS

Sonics Streak to Finals; Magic 3-Up on Hawks

By Tom Friend
New York Times Service

HOUSTON—The Seattle SuperSonics leave Texas with fingernail scratches on their backs.

In fourth-quarter Sunday, the team with nine lives—the Houston Rockets—decided to keep its trophy after all. Houston caught up with 17

NBA PLAYOFFS

points in 6 minutes 30 seconds, nine points in 90 seconds and sent what had been a nondescript fight into overtime.

"We walked off like we'd lost the game," the Sonics' Detlef Schrempf said.

But, Seattle saved Coach George Karl's 45th birthday. They located the invisible Shawn Kemp, they connected by chance on a free throw, they stuck to Sam Cassell and they finally took the Western Conference title from the two-time defending National Basketball Association champions, 114-107.

"Felt like a seventh game to me," Karl said.

Rather, it was a four-game sweep that sent the Sonics to the conference finals.

Seattle had led, 90-73, with just over six minutes remaining when, out of the blue, the Rockets applied a full-court trap. Houston's coach, Rudy

Tomjanovich, who had been saving it for an emergency, decided a three-games-to-none deficit qualified.

The trap made Kemp, who had made his first nine shots, disappear, and turned every Seattle inbound pass and free throw into an adventure. The lead was down to 10 points with 4:45 left, down to eight with 4:33 left, down to five with 4:26, down to three with 4:15 left, and Karl was trying everything but a four-corners offense.

His players had made only two of 10 foul shots and the trainer wanted to pass out earplugs to block out the crowd noise at the Summit.

A go-to guy had to step up and it was Payton. He drained a jump shot and he deposited a three-point bomb with the shot clock howling. The score was 99-90 with 90 seconds left, and Karl straightened his necktie.

But the referee's whistle intervened. There was a loose ball into the Sonics' bench, which appeared to be touched last by Clyde Drexler, but the officials decided there had been a foul on Schrempf. It was Schrempf's sixth foul. Karl had to be restrained.

After Drexler's two free throws, Robert Horry air-balled a three-point shot with 30 seconds left and another with 30 seconds left. Payton squeezed in a layup with 15 seconds left for a 3-point lead.

"I was thinking in that fourth quarter, 'Why don't ya'll just die,'" Payton said. "It was like a vampire. You stab them in the heart 18 times, and they still don't die."

With Payton double-teaming Hakeem Olajuwon, Cassell was free in three-point territory and nailed the game-tying shot with 4.1 seconds left.

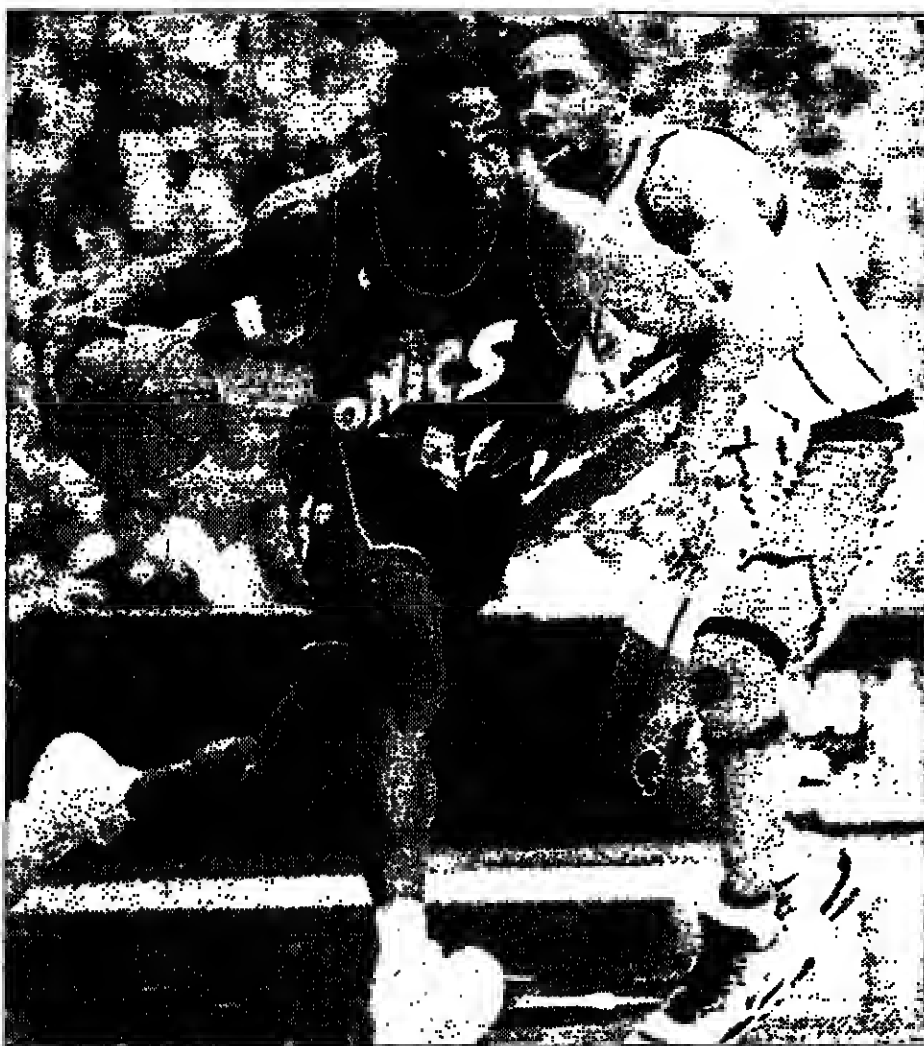
Houston took a 3-point lead in overtime on Mario Elie's leaser, but Sam Perkins taught everyone how to shoot a free throw by making two. A driving layup by Hersey Hawkins gave Seattle the lead, and then Kemp scored his first basket in 14 minutes. His ensuing free throw made it a four-point lead with 1:07 left, and Karl straightened his necktie. This time for good.

So, the Houston Rockets' dynasty died Sunday at the age of 2. They had made an Olympic of Olajuwon, a genius of Tomjanovich and a sham of two regular seasons.

They had turned a rodeo town into a basketball town, lived at the three-point arc, Sunday afternoon, nearly lived there again. Olajuwon's eyes were moist: "Two championships. I will be forever grateful."

Magic 103, Hawks 98. Orlando is one game away from sweeping Atlanta.

The Magic, led by 24 points from Shaquille



Shawn Kemp driving to the basket for Seattle past Chucky Brown of the Rockets.

O'Neal, took a 3-0 lead over Atlanta in the best-of-seven Eastern Conference semifinals Sunday.

Foul trouble kept O'Neal on the bench for long stretches in the second half, but he came up with two big

plays in the final minutes.

After Atlanta cut the Magic's lead to 97-96 on two free throws by Christian Laettner with 2:47 remaining, O'Neal caught a pass in the lane with Laettner on his back. O'Neal then dished the ball outside to

Dennis Scott, who hit a three-pointer with 2:28 left. Anfernee Hardaway tipped in his own miss with 1:46 remaining to give the Magic a 102-96 lead, then O'Neal sealed the victory at the defensive end.

Ewing, who had 29 points and 10 rebounds, scored six

Bulls Fade but Win In New York, 94-91

By Mike Wise
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—The Bulls lost their starting center, nearly lost their franchise shooting guard to fouls and blew a 10-point lead with seven minutes left.

The Bulls, with Michael Jordan shooting poorly, resorted to their last-remaining weapon: poise.

Oh, and Bill Wennington. Yes, he is still in the league. And because he is and because someone other than Jordan was not timid about lofting the ball toward the basket with the game on the line, Chicago is one victory away from returning to its first Eastern Conference final in three seasons.

The Bulls subdued New York 94-91, Sunday, taking a 3-1 lead in the four-of-seven-game semifinal series. They can close out the Knicks on Tuesday night in Chicago.

By refusing to let Patrick Ewing shoot them down and benefiting from two crucial traveling calls in the final minute, Chicago averted a second straight loss at the Garden.

"Michael did not have the energy to play the game at the level he played at yesterday," said Coach Phil Jackson, referring to Jordan's 46-point performance in a 102-99 overtime loss Saturday. "He knew it and I knew it."

Ewing, who had 29 points and 10 rebounds, scored six

straight points beginning with 2 minutes 33 seconds left in the game on impossible jump shots in the lane from all angles. The lastgame from 1:16 left. It capped a 15-2 run by New York.

But then Jordan hit Scottie Pippen with a beautiful backdoor pass with 1:01 left for a layup. And Wennington—a backup to center Luc Longley—took a nice pass from Dennis Rodman and made a soft baseline jumper on the right side from nine feet out for the winning points.

Rodman not only contributed two crucial assists in the final two minutes, but he grabbed 19 total rebounds and 10 on the offensive boards as the Bulls outrebounded New York by 46-28, 23 to 4 in offensive rebounds.

The Knicks' coach, Jeff Van Gundy, praised the Bulls for their resilience, but said of the two traveling calls against Ewing, "I'm not rich enough to comment on it."

The officials were not kind to the Bulls either. Longley fouled out with 8:42 remaining and Jordan, who scored 27 points, picked up his fifth foul with 1:17 left.

Putting to rest the conspiracy theory of the one involving the league dying happy if Jordan played 48 foul-free minutes every night—the referee Ed Middleton hit Jordan with his third foul early in the second quarter.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	21	14	.600	—
Baltimore	19	17	.528	2 1/2
Toronto	17	19	.472	4 1/2
Boston	12	23	.343	9 1/2
Detroit	12	23	.343	9 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	22	12	.647	—
Chicago	16	18	.472	6 1/2
Minnesota	15	19	.441	7 1/2
Kansas City	16	22	.420	8 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	20	17	.541	—
Oakland	19	17	.528	4 1/2
California	19	18	.514	5 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	21	14	.600	—
Philadelphia	19	17	.528	2 1/2
Florida	18	17	.514	3 1/2
New York	15	20	.429	6 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	18	19	.484	—
Chicago	17	20	.459	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	21	.432	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	21	.432	2 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	18	19	.484	—
San Francisco	17	17	.500	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	20	.447	4 1/2
Colorado	15	21	.419	5 1/2

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	21	14	.600	—
Baltimore	19	17	.528	2 1/2
Toronto	17	19	.472	4 1/2
Boston	12	23	.343	9 1/2
Detroit	12	23	.343	9 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	22	12	.647	—
Chicago	16	18	.472	6 1/2
Minnesota	15	19	.441	7 1/2
Kansas City	16	22	.420	8 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	20	17	.541	—
Oakland	19	17	.528	4 1/2
California	19	18	.514	5 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	21	14	.600	—
Philadelphia	19	17	.528	2 1/2
Florida	18	17	.514	3 1/2
New York	15	20	.429	6 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	18	19	.484	—
Chicago	17	20	.459	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	21	.432	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	21	.432	2 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	18	19	.484	—
San Francisco	17	17	.500	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	20	.447	4 1/2
Colorado	15	21	.419	5 1/2

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	21	14	.600	—
Baltimore	19	17	.528	2 1/2
Toronto	17	19	.472	4 1/2
Boston	12	23	.343	9 1/2
Detroit	12	23	.343	9 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	22	12	.647	—
Chicago	16	18	.472	6 1/2
Minnesota	15	19	.441	7 1/2
Kansas City	16	22	.420	8 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	20	17	.541	—
Oakland	19	17	.528	4 1/2
California	19	18	.514	5 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	21	14	.600	—
Philadelphia	19	17	.528	2 1/2
Florida	18	17	.514	3 1/2
New York	15	20	.429	6 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	18	19	.484	—
Chicago	17	20	.459	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	21	.432	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	21	.432	2 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	18	19	.484	—
San Francisco	17	17	.500	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	20	.447	4 1/2
Colorado	15	21	.419	5 1/2

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	21	14	.600	—
Baltimore	19	17	.528	2 1/2
Toronto	17	19	.472	4 1/2
Boston	12	23	.343	9 1/2
Detroit	12	23	.343	9 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	22	12	.647	—
Chicago	16	18	.472	6 1/2
Minnesota	15	19	.441	7 1/2
Kansas City	16	22	.420	8 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	20	17	.541	—
Oakland	19	17	.528	4 1/2
California	19	18	.514	5 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	21	14	.600	—
Philadelphia	19	17	.528	2 1/2
Florida	18	17	.514	3 1/2
New York	15	20	.429	6 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	18	19	.484	—
Chicago	17	20	.459	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	16	21	.432	2 1/2
St. Louis	16	21	.432	2 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	18	19	.484	—
San Francisco	17	17	.500	2 1/2
Los Angeles	16	20	.447	4 1/2
Colorado	15	21	.419	5 1/2

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	21	14	.600	—
Baltimore	19	17	.528	2 1/2
Toronto	17	19	.472	4 1/2
Boston	12	23	.343	9 1/2
Detroit	12	23	.343	9 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	22	12	.647	—
Chicago	16	18	.472	6 1/2
Minnesota	15	19	.441	7 1/2
Kansas City	16	22	.420	8 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	20	17	.541	—
Oakland	19	17	.528	4 1/2
California	19	18	.514	5 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

|--|--|

AT&T
Your True Choice